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# PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PAPER TRADE

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

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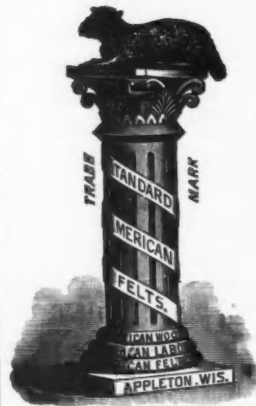
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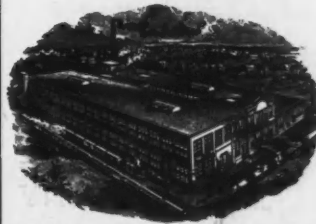
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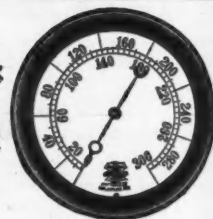
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Thursday, September 21, 1911

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## Laurier's Reply to Paper Manufacturers

Referring to Anti-Reciprocity Letters Published by W. H. Rowley and J. R. Booth, Canadian Premier Says They Are Preparing a Rod for Their Own Backs—Ottawa Journal's Tirade Against President Taft, Etc.

OTTAWA, September 18, 1911.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier closed the campaign here tonight with a great meeting in the Hockey Rink. Ten thousand people greeted and cheered him as he spoke briefly on the general aspects of reciprocity and then replied directly and with unexpected vigor to letters from J. R. Booth, the millionaire lumber and paper man, and W. H. Rowley, of the E. B. Eddy, paper and match manufacturers, which were published here this afternoon.

Sir Wilfrid plainly told the manufacturers that they "were preparing a rod for their own backs," a statement that brought hearty cheers from the thousands of ordinary Ottawa citizens present.

Sir Wilfrid hastened to add, "the manufacturers must understand that there are more farmers than manufacturers and more rural than city constituencies in Canada. When our Government comes back to power next Thursday, our policy with respect to manufacturers will be exactly the same as when we refused the United States' offer of reciprocity in manufactures."

Sir Wilfrid said that the statements of Mr. Booth and Mr. Rowley that the farmers would not benefit by admission to the United States markets and the annexation cry were insults to the intelligence of Canadians. Sir Wilfrid, although he attended two other meetings and had traveled 100 miles today, spoke for nearly an hour, and then at 10 o'clock motored to Hull, Que., where he spoke to another enthusiastic gathering of several thousand French-Canadians. He goes to Soulanges County tomorrow, where he is a candidate for member of Parliament, and tomorrow night speaks in Montreal at two meetings.

The Ottawa Journal tonight went into contortions again over the literary production of a detective employed by it to ferret out the relations between President Taft and the representative of a sensational American newspaper, who has been in Montreal for some time sending out to his paper pro-reciprocity matter not to the liking of the Journal.

This statement for which the Journal says it "accepts the fullest responsibility" says that President Taft told the correspondent in question, "Not to be a damn fool, that he would be paid for his work."

President Taft is quoted as having told the correspondent this when he said he did not want to leave Beverly and go to Canada for his paper. The Ottawa paper devotes its front page to telling about Taft, "the arch plotter," and his relations with the correspondent. It says:

"The mine has exploded, despite the utmost caution and the closest secrecy the "infernal machine" which was being hid in order to shatter Canada's independence has been set off.

"In the lurid light of that explosion stands the massive figure of the arch plotter, President Taft."

### Powell River Pulp and Paper Company

TACOMA, Wash., September 18, 1911.—The greatest pulp and paper mills in the world, built by American capital, have just begun operating at Powell River, in British Columbia, 90 miles north of Vancouver. Three years have been spent building them; many British steamships have taken there cargoes of machinery from the Atlantic seaboard and Europe.

A dam more than 200 feet high has been constructed across the

Powell River, forming a giant reservoir and guaranteeing an adequate water supply at all seasons. Several hundred square miles of timber limits have been acquired, comprising chiefly spruce and cottonwood. The total investment is said to reach \$10,000,000. The Tacoma and Texada Island Mining Company, owning large mines at Texada Island, 10 miles from Powell River, has just contracted to supply the paper company with 15,000 tons of lime rock for use in pulp making.

Norman R. Lang, who for a number of years was manager of the big paper mills of Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, at Oregon City, and for the last several years vice president of that company, has become interested as a stockholder in the Powell River Company, and immediately after his resignation from the Willamette concern, he was elected managing director of the Canadian company, and placed in full charge of the extensive interests of the latter in British Columbia. In his new position Mr. Lang will be supported by strong financial interests, and will engage in the manufacture of paper and lumber on an extensive scale.

The capacity of the Powell mills at present is about 100 tons of news print paper per day, and this capacity will be immediately increased to 150 tons per day, and it is reported to be the intention of this company to have a plant of the capacity of 300 tons per day within the next two years. It is also reported that this company intends to erect in the near future a sawmill plant of very large capacity.

While Mr. Lang will be engaged in British Columbia the greater portion of his time, it is reported that he will make his home at Portland.

The Willamette Pulp and Paper Company will act as United States selling agents for the Powell company.

### FOREIGN VIEWS ON PULP AND PAPER MARKET

Referring to the pulp and paper situation in Finland and elsewhere, Mercator, the Finnish paper devoted to those industries, has this to say under date of August 28.

#### MECHANICAL PULP.

"The scarcity of water in this country has had the effect of stiffening prices, and although no considerable advance has been noted the prospects are that a steady but small advance will now be continuously obtained. The same conditions in the other Scandinavian countries have contributed to a similar result, while the drought on the Continent and the heat wave have caused a reduction in the production of many of the Continental mills.

#### CHEMICAL PULP.

"The situation in this market can only be considered as bad. At the same time a considerably more confident tone is noticeable. Buyers are unwilling to make any advance in prices, but are seeking to obtain contracts for long forward delivery at current prices, a course which manufacturers are quite unwilling to grant.

"The latest advices from New York state that the market in America is still very bad, although it is believed that the bottom has been touched. The results of the reciprocity agreement are so uncertain and the course of business under the arrangement so complicated that the market does not appear to hold out much prospect of a speedy recovery.

#### PAPER.

"As regards the English and Continental markets there is very little change to record. The demand is considerably stronger, but so far this has not resulted in manufacturers being able to obtain any increase in prices. The outlook, however, is considered promising, and it is believed that in the autumn buyers will meet sellers.

"As far as Russia is concerned the failure of the crops in that

country is not a point in favor of sellers, and these now anticipate that the demand from Russia will slightly diminish."

A correspondent of the same authority, writing from Wilborg on the same date, says, concerning pulp:

"The situation on the pulp market shows very little change. The lockout in Norway has without doubt contributed very much to the firmer attitude adopted by manufacturers, and this will last for some time, which will again help the situation. No considerable contracts have been made during the last few weeks, and it is not expected by manufacturers that the situation will get clearer before the early weeks of September, when it is anticipated that the needs of the market will force buyers to agree to manufacturers' demands."

### THE VALUE OF WEIGHT IN PAPER QUALITY

Arthur D. Little, of Boston, official chemist of the American Paper and Pulp Association, says of weight, as an element in the quality of paper:

"Weight per unit area is a quality factor of varying importance, although since paper is sold by the pound the lighter of two otherwise equally satisfactory papers is commonly to be preferred. This does not always hold, however, as in case of paper for conversion into celluloid. With wrapping papers weight per unit area becomes of the first importance, and when low and combined with strength commands the market, as evidenced by the rapidly extending popularity of kraft paper. With cover papers a small increase in weight may double the cost of mailing pamphlets, while obviously at equal prices per pound the cost of paper for printing a given number of pages is proportional to the weight per unit area.

Weight for bulk influences quality for most purposes, and is especially important in connection with book papers, blottings, matrix papers and box boards. With book papers, indeed, this factor is often a good exponent of general quality, since low weight for bulk implies a minimum of filler, the use of high grade stock and skilful treatment in the beater. English book papers are notable for their bulking property and moderate weight. Where an edition involving a number of volumes of varying amount of text is to be made the bulking property of the paper for the different volumes should be in inverse proportion to the number of pages in the volumes, in order that the volumes themselves shall run uniform in size. Laid papers bulk more than wove papers of the same composition, and the bulking quality of different fibres varies over a wide range, esparto making an especially bulky paper. The use of mineral fillers, prolonged beating, hard calendering, coating and especially the addition of barytes to the coating mixture, all tend to make the paper thin for weight. They are justified only to the extent to which they may compensate by affecting other quality factors favorably."

The forester of British East Africa estimates the Government timber area at 2,000,000 acres; this area is about equal to the woodlands of England. There are nine nurseries, with two branch nurseries. During the fiscal year 1910, ended March 31, 355,000 young trees were set outside, leaving in the nurseries more than 800,000 trees. An increased quantity of native timber is being used locally; nine sawmills employ some eighty Indian pit sawyers, who are engaged in this work. No exportation has yet been made.

T. A. Cape, who has been president of the Franklin Paper Mills Company, Swarthmore, Pa., has resigned his position, having sold his stock to his partner.

Mr. Cape will again manufacture tissue paper within the near future.

### THE GRAND LAKE COMPANY'S RAPID GROWTH

Since recently increasing its capitalization from \$150,000 to \$750,000 the Grand Lake Company has been the subject of comment to the trade. Incorporated in 1909 under the laws of Maine, its officers and directors were almost without exception closely affiliated with the St. Croix Paper Company, whose president, I. B. Hosford, also represented the Grand Lake Company in the same official capacity. In the spring of 1910 the Grand Lake Company entered the ranks of paper bag manufacturers with a modern two story plant, efficiently and scientifically equipped.

This building being immediately adjacent to the mills of the St. Croix Paper Company at Woodland, Washington County, Me., the Grand Lake Company enjoyed a natural advantage. Situated on the St. Croix River on the Canadian boundary line, just below a chain of lakes of many surface miles, the St. Croix Paper Company's grinders are driven by a stream developing about 15,000 horse power, and with the St. Croix's ownership of thousands of acres of spruce timberlands, and one of the finest sulphite mills in the United States, the company was indeed singularly blessed.

Starting with a daily output of 2,000,000 bags, the business grew to such dimensions that the responsibilities of management became too strenuous for Mr. Hosford and his associates, busy as they were with the news print end of the concern.

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL in its issue of June 22 was the first in the field to report at length regarding the Grand Lake Company's increase of capital and the reorganization of its board of directors, the new directors including representatives of the International Paper Company, H. G. Craig Company and the Continental Paper Bag Company. At that time THE JOURNAL reported that the company had given contracts for machinery that would produce 40 tons of automatic or ready opening bags per day and 10 tons of old style bags, sacks, etc. Since that time the new management has found it necessary to so accelerate the delivery of machinery from shops in Philadelphia and elsewhere, which are under contract for a number of years exclusively for this company, and ground has already been broken for the erection of new buildings, the construction of which has been so designed that the various buildings will complete a perfect rectangle, thereby carrying out the company's policy of the lowest possible cost of production. Orders have already been placed for a large quantity of printing machinery, which will be installed in the course of the next month or so. The machinery ordered comprises the newest presses and attachments in the market; direct connected electric motors, double inking devices, etc. The enlarged factory, occupying over three acres of floor space, will have a capacity of over 6,000,000 bags daily, or about one-eighth of the entire production of the United States; storage space for 300,000,000 bags, and the very best facilities for finishing and shipping a large number of cars daily.

F. W. Getten, superintendent of the factory, bears a name well known in the paper bag trade, the Gettens having been prominent for years with the Union Bag and Paper Company, where their mechanical ability made them invaluable to the growth of that company. In fact the entire personnel of the Grand Lake Company leaves little to be desired. The machinery construction department is in charge of Frederick H. Robie, who is ably assisted by Charles B. McGrath. Mr. Robie is known wherever paper bag machinery is known, his long experience with the Union Bag and Paper Company and with Hollingsworth & Whitney, before that, peculiarly fitting him for his important duties. The executive force at the company's office on the eighth floor of the Whitehall Building comprises a body of enthusiastic, energetic young men. George E. Mullen, the secretary and cashier, received his training with the Continental Paper Bag Company, and is an expert on office systems and freight rates, as his training would indicate. A department of "Factory Efficiency" has been created and is managed by J. Howard Stannard, who knows the

(Continued on page 60.)

## Price and Demand

**Favorable Conditions Prevail at Holyoke—Better Inquiry Noted at Boston—Chicago's Trade Holding Up Well—Activity in Philadelphia's Jobbing Trade—Satisfactory Conditions in Miami Valley—Big Demand for Canadian Pulp**

During the past week a decided improvement has been recorded in nearly all grades of paper, paper stock and paper manufactures. Correspondents of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL report most favorably upon the state of the trade throughout the country. The water situation, which has been the one big drawback to the paper industry for the past few months, has been greatly improved, and factories that are dependent upon water for motive power are, in most cases, enabled now to start up on full time schedule again. Although the fall rush is not yet at its height, the receipt of orders during the past week has been of sufficient volume to show a greater activity than was apparent ten days ago. But the improvement has not been confined to the paper mills. Dealers in paper stock, as well as distributors of paper, are likewise enjoying the feeling of better times. The jobbing trade throughout the country speaks more encouragingly of the present conditions and the future prospects than has been the case for many months. Canadian news print is exceptionally strong, and many mills have disposed of their supply for the next twelve months.

### IMPROVEMENT NOTICED

Western Massachusetts Office PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
HOLYOKE, MASS., September 19, 1911.

There has been some improvement noticed here during the past week, and present conditions are considered very fair. A most favorable report comes from the trade, in which there is a wide and increased demand, although in many cases purchases are being limited to the satisfaction of current needs. There is also a report going the rounds that more interest is manifested in the retail trade than there has been for some time. The mills are all running full time, and as long as water conditions are as favorable as they are now it is not expected that they will be compelled to shut down for lack of business for several months at least.

V. V.

### A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

New England Office PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
Arco Building, 127 Federal Street,  
BOSTON, September 19, 1911.

For the first time in nearly five months inquiry among the traveling representatives in various lines of trade has brought out the universal statement that business has improved and in many instances the traveler has gone to the extent of making comparisons of his present volume of business with that of other years, and has stated that his business was in excess of any similar period of any preceding year. With such conditions existing among general lines it is only natural that a similar feeling should be found among the members of the paper industry. The local paper jobbing trade speaks with more encouragement of the present volume of business and the future outlook, while many of the paper manufacturers in this section, especially on the higher grade papers, writings, ledgers and bonds, state they have as much business for the present as they can take care of. Some of the book mills are not as enthusiastic over the outlook, due largely to a slight slump in the demand for book papers. The box board situation is the most unsatisfactory of any of the other grades, with a tendency in certain quarters to slash prices in order to get what few orders are being given out. With the rise in price for waste papers it is almost certain an advance will be made on the cheaper grades using this stock.

TANYANE.

## A REASONABLY ACTIVE MARKET

Western Publication Office PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,  
431 S. Dearborn Street,  
CHICAGO, September 18, 1911.

General paper dealers report that there has been but little change in the volume of business during the past week. Trade has held up quite well, but there has been no perceptible increase to the volume. A wider demand is reported in wrapping paper stock, buyers placing orders for larger quantities rather than buying simply for immediate needs. A better inquiry is also reported for this class of stock. The same is true, in a lesser degree, in straw board and box board lines, where the inquiries are more numerous and orders of a more substantial character, indicating that the improvement looked for in these lines for some time past has appeared. News continues to move freely on a steady demand. The book market is still inclined to weakness, but there has been an improvement over the dull period of midsummer. Writing and bond papers are holding steady on a volume of business which is generally satisfactory. Altogether it can be said that present conditions favor the belief that fall business will be conducted on a fairly large scale with a reasonably active market. THOMPSON.

### BUSINESS GROWS ACTIVE

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1911.—Jobbing business has grown active. There is nothing about the situation in the nature of a boom. It is merely a brisk, healthful condition, with many sales. They are small, but show a tendency to grow larger daily. The building paper trade is fairly rushed with orders for operation work. Demand for the cheaper grades of book papers is reported to be even a little better than offerings, so that no difficulty is experienced in getting rid of all the offerings of the mills. For the better grades of book there is a steady though not a heavy demand. Wrappings are active, and it is expected they will continue thus until the holiday trade is over.

E. R. G.

### DEMAND AND PRICES SATISFACTORY

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 18, 1911.—Improved business conditions were generally reported this week. The fall rush has not yet reached its greatest momentum, but the week's receipts of orders show that there is greater activity than was apparent last week. News print still continues to be in good demand at prices quite satisfactory to the maker and seller. The regular grades have been taken with some eagerness, and all told the situation is fairly satisfactory.

The box and novelty concerns are busy on their usual lines at this season, the output of hat boxes being especially large.

Reports from down the valley indicate a perceptible awakening in the regular lines of manufacture. Though valley mills do not manufacture news print, there is general interest in the outcome of the reciprocity contest in Canada this week.

In the playing card, printing and lithographing business, an official of the largest concern of its kind in the world reports the August trade much larger than at any time in the history of the company.

MIAMI VALLEY.

### A BOOM IN PULP

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Canada, September 19, 1911.—There has been an exceptional boom in pulp, especially from the States, and many mills have sold their supply for the next twelve months. The export business to England has been considerably interfered with by the recent labor strikes in that country and several cargoes have been cancelled.

R.

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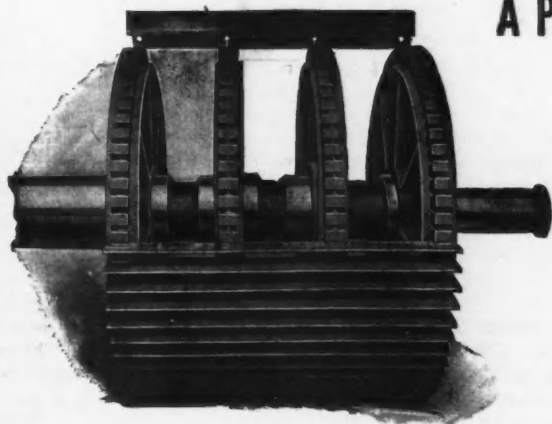
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## CANADIAN NEWS

**Trade Returns Reveal a Prosperous Condition—Low Water Again Interferes With Manufacturing—Labor Is Scarce—Roberval Company Incorporated—Trower Retires from Riordon Paper Company—Rival Candidates for Parliament**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Canada, September 19, 1911.—The prosperous conditions of trade in Canada is evidenced by the trade returns for the first five months of the fiscal year. Between April 1 and September 1 the revenue was \$52,000,000, a gain of \$6,200,000 over the corresponding months of 1910.

A continuance of this buoyancy in commerce is indicated in the census bulletin on the state of crops on September 1. The condition of wheat, oats and barley is from 5 to 7 per cent. better than at this time last year. Official estimates give the total wheat yield of Canada at 204,634,000 bushels, or 82,000,000 bushels more than last year. The average yield per acre is placed at nineteen and one-half bushels. According to the census the oat crop will be 368,000,000 bushels, a gain of 85,000,000. Barley is estimated at 51,500,000 bushels, a gain of 11,000,000 bushels.

Much of the buying, especially in the West, is governed by the crop outlook. So far frost has not wrought material injury to the wheat fields, and purchasers are willing to order heavily.

The markets in Canada are in a state of expectancy; the Western harvest, with its promise of its biggest yield in history, is not yet past the critical stage, although every day sees more wheat threshed; while the elections, and the consequent doubt as to what is to happen in respect to tariffs, adds another uncertainty. As a rule eastern Canada has been suffering all season from lack of rain. This has affected farmers, it has led to heavy bush fires and it has interfered with power and navigation. In spite of these things trade has been unusually good. The extension of electric lines and rural mail delivery has made a difference in the country, and not least in regard to newspapers. The daily newspaper now circulates where the weekly alone went five years ago. The coal strike in the Far West is a disturbing factor, but on the whole it looks, barring the uncertainties of the tariff, as if after the elections the country would settle down to a fall and winter of vigorous business. In the meantime prices tend to rule high in those commodities like pulp, which depend upon water for flotation and power.

L.

### A Dearth of Water Power

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Canada, September 19, 1911.—The Ottawa Valley has been seriously affected by the dearth of water, nearly all the small streams being too low to meet ordinary requirements. The town of Alexandria, supplied by the River Deslisle, has been cut down to a service of an hour a day. Rideau Canal boats are no longer able to make through trips, and freight and passenger traffic is inconvenienced thereby. The Chaudiere pulp and paper mills are fighting the water famine with auxiliary power. The season is very busy, and manufacturers have to keep the machines going at any cost.

L.

### Shantymen Are Scarce

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Canada, September 19, 1911.—Labor for the shanties is sought everywhere in the Ottawa Valley. Operations will be as extensive as last year in pulp wood districts if help can be secured. Until the sawmills close, however, the demand will not be supplied. The unprecedented occurrence of farmers leaving hay uncut in the meadows for lack of help is an evidence of the scarcity of men.

Teamsters, log makers and loaders are offered from \$32 to \$35 per month, with transportation one way furnished. Lumber men will meet the difficulty, later on, by sending sawmill hands to the woods.

L.

### New Company Incorporated

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Canada, September 19, 1911.—The Roberval Paper Company has been registered with a capital of \$3,000,000. It has been formed for the manufacture of chemical pulp and paper and for the carrying on of a general lumber business in the town of Roberval, Province of Quebec.

R.

### Honor a Retiring Officer

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Canada, September 19, 1911.—Mr. Trower, secretary-treasurer of the Riordon Paper Company for the past eight years, has just severed his connection with the company to accept the management of a large real estate firm. On leaving the Riordon Company Mr. Trower was presented with a diamond pin and a gold headed cane as a slight token of the company's esteem.

R.

### Rivals for Parliament

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, Canada, September 19, 1911.—In the city of Quebec two rival lumber men are opposing one another for the Dominion House. These are William Price and William Power. At the last election Mr. Price was elected by a majority of ten, but the indications are that he will be defeated this time. At a meeting in Quebec this week Mr. Power stated that the passing of reciprocity would increase the value of Quebec's timberlands by hundreds of millions of dollars. He pointed out that next to the agricultural industry the forests were Canada's greatest source of wealth, and under the new arrangement their value would be increased to a very great extent.

R.

### Extra Water Allowance

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., September 18, 1911.—As a result of the heavy rains of a week ago manufacturers are again permitted to draw 20 per cent. of flow. It was officially reported in this city that 2 inches of rain fell during one storm of short duration, and that this entire section was visited in a similar manner. The result was promptly noticeable on Lake Winnebago, and it is now hoped that the extra allowance can be maintained until regular fall rains set in.

Business lacks snap, although it must be admitted that the wrapping paper market is improving materially. Tissues are weak, with a tendency to even lower prices, while the writing mills are reporting a fair business.

FOX RIVER.

### Demurrage Claims

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

APPLETON, Wis., September 18, 1911.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Wisconsin Central Railway Company are complainants in an action against the Combined Locks Paper Company and the Pulpwood Company, both of this city, for claims, respectively, of \$4,997 and \$3,852 for demurrage in the year 1908.

The complaint states that the claims have been sold and conveyed to Jaues O. Klapp, who is at the head of the Wisconsin Demurrage Bureau. It is stated pulp wood was shipped to Combined Locks, but delayed in transit short of destination for causes for which the defendants are responsible. A demurrer was overruled and an appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken.

FOX RIVER.

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## FROM MIAMI VALLEY

**Satisfactory Report on Platt Iron Works Affairs—Compensation Laws Discussed—To Wrap Bread in Wax Paper—May Dispose of Canals to Railroads—W. B. Moore Leaves Chamber of Commerce—Items of Personal Interest, Etc.**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 18, 1911.—The appraisers and receivers of the Platt Iron Works, of this city, have filed interesting reports in the Federal District Court in the matter of the bankruptcy of that concern.

The receivers state that in the income settlement for the period from July 24 last to August 31 following, the gross earnings amounted to \$167,213.38; the total costs, exclusive of the interest, amounted to \$140,445.02 and the net profits to \$26,768.36.

Commenting on this showing the receivers say: "Such earnings for a period of thirty-eight days show the excellent potentialities of the property, and the assets under the receivership have increased to that extent during their period of operation."

The receivers asked and were granted the authority to borrow an additional \$25,000, for which they will issue receivers' certificates. Of the \$75,000 obtained up to this time as a loan to run the business, etc., all but \$10,000 has been expended. With the \$25,000 sought and secured this week, a total of \$100,000 has been borrowed.

The appraisers completed their work last week, and the report was filed in connection with that submitted by the receivers' report. It showed the following: Real estate, including a lease from the C., H. & D. Railroad, appraised at \$105,000 (this includes nearly 16 acres of ground). The buildings are appraised at \$392,065, the notes receivable at \$3,424, the collectible accounts at \$205,000 and the good will at \$60,000. With a number of other important items the appraisal totals \$1,688,317.93.

Receivers Young and Boardman report that immediately after their appointment last July they took charge of all of the properties, including branches in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Memphis and other cities.

The receivers report that the realty and buildings are subject to a mortgage for \$800,000 made in December, 1904, to the Cincinnati Trust Company. Mortgage bonds were issued for this, and approximately \$398,000 of these bonds are in the hands of the public and \$400,000 is held by the Central Trust Company of New York as collateral to secure the payment of a note for \$300,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest. This became due May 3 last, and coupons for a similar amount fell due on the 1st inst.

The receivers have been negotiating, it seems, with the Central Trust Company, for a settlement of the overdue coupons, the company to settle for \$113,601.97, which is considered in Dayton a very liberal offer.

The fact that the receivers have every confidence in the stability of the company now in their hands is evidenced by their recommendation that the plant should not be sold except as a going concern. Otherwise, it will greatly depreciate the value of the properties.

Orders aggregating \$425,000 are on hand at this writing, and the accounts receivable amount to \$300,000, all of which, it is claimed, would become lessened in value if the plant should be shut down and then sold.

MIAMI VALLEY.

### Interest in Green Liability Law

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 18, 1911.—Of interest to this locality in particular, and the manufacturing world in general, was the discussion of the Governors on the workmen's compensation laws of various States, especially Ohio, where a new system is to be intro-

duced. That considerable interest has been displayed in the Green liability law, which becomes effective January 1, 1912, is evidenced by the inquiries made by local manufacturers who are preparing to meet the law.

Morris Woodhull, of this city, who practically represents the manufacturers of Ohio on the State Board, has sent letters to mill men and factory owners of the State calling attention to the proposed work of the board and detailing the provisions of the Green law.

Inquiries are made as to the nature of business, the amount of the annual payroll, the "general" per cent. paid the liability companies, and likewise the per cent. paid for "extra hazardous" occupations.

The attention of the Governors' Conference at Spring Lake last week was called to this most important subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation by John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, president of the National Manufacturers' Association.

MIAMI VALLEY.

### Wax Paper for Wrapping Bread

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 18, 1911.—In keeping with sanitary moves in other sections of the country comes the announcement that a Hamilton baker is using sanitary wax paper for wrapping his bread. Naturally he makes an "ad" out of it, but inasmuch as he will furnish much business for the paper manufacturers, as others are bound to fall in line, there is no real objection to this on the part of the trade either in this valley or any other paper producing section.

The enterprising Hamilton baker adopted the suggestion of the Federated Clubs of his city, and here is provided another strong talking point for the paper manufacturers. Better get busy, ye wax paper men all over the country; join a civic organization, elect yourself president, and push through a resolution urging all bakers to protect their product from germs. It is, of course, generally known that wax paper constitutes a germ-proof wrapper and precludes the assortment of dirt accumulated by handling, drivers frequently dropping their soiled reins to pick up the "staff of life" and carry it against their dusty or begrimed clothing into bake-shops and residences, if delivered from house to house, as is the custom in smaller places.

The article in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL some time ago relative to the inroads upon the forests of the country should paper bag cookery come into vogue, makes the average manufacturer shudder to think what would happen if every loaf of bread baked in the United States should be encased in a fresh, moisture-proof, sanitary, germ-proof wax paper wrapper. Advocates of cleanliness in bake shops will take up this movement throughout Ohio and Dayton will join it. The experiment has already been tried here with success. Nothing is handled with greater impunity and with less care than our "daily bread," and now is the P. M.'s time to arise in mighty wrath and demand that paper coverings be used, not alone for the health of himself and family, but for the benefit of the aforesaid paper manufacturer's pocketbook as well.

MIAMI VALLEY.

### Railroads May Acquire Canals

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 18, 1911.—Under an opinion rendered by Attorney General Hogan to E. E. Booton, engineer of the canal and land department, more than 200 miles of Ohio canals abandoned by legislative act this year will be sold to the railroads.

By the recently enacted law the abandonment of the southern division of the Ohio Canal, the Hocking Canal and the Columbus feeder and other strips, empowers the State Board of Public Works and the chief engineer to appraise and lease or sell the



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property on the approval of the Governor, "in strict conformity with the various provisions of the statutes of Ohio relating to the leasing and selling of State canal lands," except beds and banks to be included in any lease.

The Attorney General adds that as to canal land abandonment by the Legislature, the board need not, of course, determine it to be unnecessary for navigation.

As far as known, no railroad has as yet made an offer for the canal lands, but that they will be utilized for railroad purposes there seems little doubt. The attempt some years ago to occupy the bank of the Miami & Erie Canal between Dayton and Cincinnati for railroad purposes and the introduction of the "electric mule" proved a "fizzle"; but had the company obtained the canal right of way proper a different story would now be related. Mill men who have clung tenaciously to the Miami & Erie Canal, and have advocated its retention and improvement, would be the first to resist any attempt to convert the M. & E. into a railway transportation line. The 200 miles of canals mentioned above have not been as useful as the Miami & Erie, nor were the possibilities for enlargement and improvement as great.

Attorney General Hogan's inquiry was sought by Engineer Booton as to whether a special act authorizing the State Board of Public Works to sell a strip in Circleville to the N. & W. Railroad for a minimum of \$5,000 was affected by the law passed the same day, and signed the next day by Governor Harmon, abandoning the southern division of the Ohio Canal. The attorney replied that procedure could be had under either law for the sale of this strip to the N. & W. He also held invalid the act of 1902 abandoning one mile of the Wabash & Erie Canal in Paulding County because one section provides for selling the strip and another section provides for transferring it to the abutting property owners. The opinion was that the State had never been divested of its title.

MIAMI VALLEY.

### Prominent Paper Men Traveling

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 18, 1911.—Two men prominent in the paper trade who have been circulating in the East during the past few days were John Omwake, president of the United States Playing Card Company, and Col. Charles B. Wing, formerly of Cincinnati, who has in recent years been largely interested in the Kalamazoo paper trade. Colonel Wing was reported to have gone to New York to meet other paper manufacturers concerning a big deal in their line, though no intimation of what was "in the air" was given out here.

Mr. Omwake, besides being the head of the United States Playing Card Company, is the president of the United States Printing Company and the United States Lithographing Company. He is frequently called East on pressing business. Most of the stockholders of these concerns reside in the Miami Valley, however.

MIAMI VALLEY.

### Chamber of Commerce Secretary Resigns

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 18, 1911.—Walter B. Moore, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, has resigned, and the executive committee held a meeting this afternoon to act upon the resignation. An effort will be made to retain him, but it is almost a foregone conclusion that he will leave about November 1 for Oklahoma City to accept a similar position with an aggressive trade body in that enterprising Southwestern town. The first offer Moore received from Oklahoma was \$4,500 per year, but this was refused, and a second and more flattering one followed, which was promptly accepted. Mr. Moore has been with the chamber since its organization in 1908 and has been active in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the "City of a Thousand Fac-

ories." In conjunction therewith he filled an office for the Receivers' and Shippers' Association.

It is now proposed to secure two secretaries, one of whom will act in a general capacity and the other as traffic manager, both of which offices Mr. Moore combined at a salary of \$3,500.

MIAMI VALLEY.

### An Extended Pleasure Trip

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

DAYTON, Ohio, September 18, 1911.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Nevius, of Oakwood, who left some time ago for an extended trip in the East, are expected back soon, and will take up their residence at the Algonquin. Mr. Nevius is the manager of sales of the Friend Paper and Tablet Company, and is also the active president of the Miami Valley Paper Manufacturers' Association, which is chiefly noted for its convivial gatherings, the discussion of trade subjects and the promotion of the paper trade generally. While in the East Mr. and Mrs. Nevius joined their daughter, Janet, who had been in camp in New Hampshire, and who this month enters school at Andover, Mass.

MIAMI VALLEY.

### New Home for National Paper Company

Work of excavation has commenced at Simpson street and the Southern Railway, Atlanta, Ga., for a handsome \$75,000 plant for the National Paper Company.

Henry Wellhouse, vice president and general manager, has announced that instructions had been given to rush the work, and that he expects the new plant to be ready for occupancy and operation by February 1.

The structure will be of concrete and will be four stories in height, in addition to a spacious basement. The nature of the face brick to be used in the exterior construction has not been determined. The plant will cover an area of 180x198 feet.

When the new plant is ready the present establishment of the paper company in Decatur street, Atlanta, will be abandoned. The concern, Mr. Wellhouse says, has outgrown its present quarters and a much larger and more extensive plant has become a necessity.

"The new structure," says Mr. Wellhouse, "will be one of the most complete and up to date plants of its kind to be found anywhere in this section. It will be modern throughout and will be fitted with all necessary conveniences."

The site is one of the best in the city for manufacturing purposes.

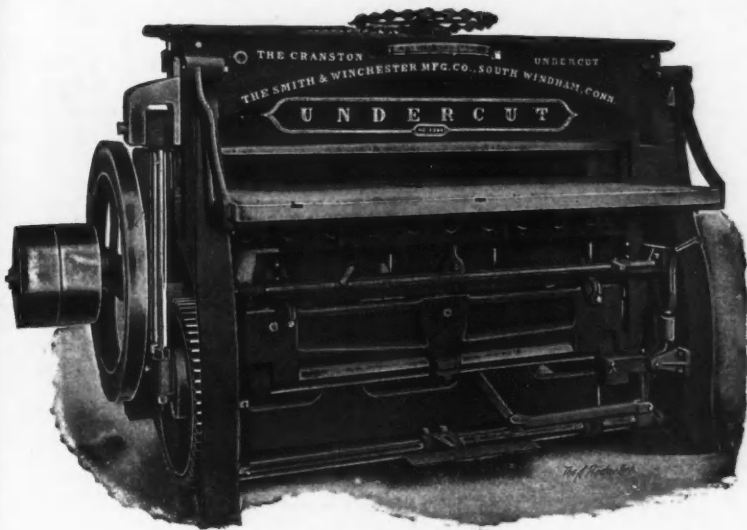
### Printing Industry in Michigan

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1911.—Statistics concerning the printing and publishing industry in the cities of 50,000 and over population in the State of Michigan in 1909, collected at the thirteenth United States Census, are contained in a statement issued today by Census Director Durand.

The industry includes book and job music printing, and newspapers and periodicals. The cities concerned are Detroit, Grand Rapids and Saginaw. In the State there were 1,000 establishments engaged in the industry, and their products were valued at \$15,075,464.

Among the cities named Detroit ranks first with 205 establishments and products valued at \$6,441,891, forming 42.7 per cent. of the total value of products. Grand Rapids follows with sixty-two establishments and products valued at \$1,900,840, or 12.7 per cent. Saginaw is third with twenty establishments and products valued at \$425,092, or 2.8 per cent.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. They also include the amount received for work done on materials furnished by others.



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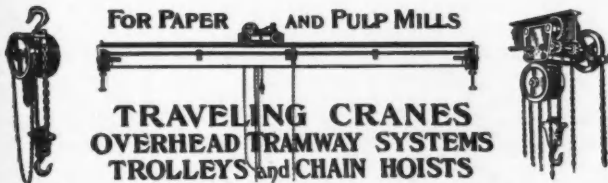
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## ALONG THE BLACK RIVER

**Railroads May Reduce Coal Rates—Labor Leader on Trade Conditions—Closing of Canal Means Heavy Loss—Mayor Hugo Will Run Again—Bagley & Sewall Representative Returns from England—Saving Water Logged Timber**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 18, 1911.—A saving of thousands of dollars in the cost of coal to the paper trade and the private homes of this section seems practically assured through a conference of railroad representatives and members of the transportation committee of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce held last Friday. At this meeting the local representatives inaugurated a movement which met with surprising favorable consideration on the part of the railroad men present.

The New York Central representatives were anxious to bring about the reduction in transportation rates, but it was found that the coal producing roads and the coal carrying companies are the ones that fix the freight rates as well as the wholesale prices in Watertown and vicinity. The greater part of the distance from the mines to Watertown the coal is carried over the roads that regulate the rates, such as the Lehigh, the D., L. & W. and the D. & H. and others. Steps were taken to induce these roads to change the rates and wholesale prices to Watertown.

The Central representatives expressed a willingness to make the concession of giving Watertown and the Black River valley a reduction of 15 cents on a ton on freight rates. The coal is now shipped through this city to Threasa 15 cents a ton cheaper than the rate to this city. L. B. S.

### Carey on Paper Trade Conditions

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 18, 1911.—J. T. Carey, president of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, who formerly had headquarters in this city, but who is now living in Albany, was here Saturday. He is on a tour of inspection through this northern New York section to ascertain the exact condition of things among his men in the mills in the locality. He left the city yesterday on his trip north, and returns to Albany the middle of the week.

When asked concerning the conditions in the trade and the paper makers' organization he spoke with optimism: "The trade has been somewhat dull during the summer, chiefly because of low water conditions, which compelled many mills to run on part time. The summer months are usually duller than the rest of the year, and conditions are looking prosperous again now." He said the brotherhood was never in better condition than at the present time. L. B. S.

### Should Hold Canal Open

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 18, 1911.—The State of New York can save the Battle Island Pulp and Paper Company, of Fulton, about \$10,000 by saying the word that will hold the barge canal open from that place to Oswego for one week. The company has been endeavoring to secure this grant for the past few days, but up to today it is not known just what will be done. Last Friday was the day set by the Legislature for the closing of the canal, but a reprieve was sought on account of an enormous cargo of pulp wood arriving at the lake port for delivery.

The largest shipment of pulp wood ever arriving at one time at Oswego was brought into port last week, and unfortunately the closing of the canal meant the above mentioned heavy loss to the company. In the canal at Oswego are three large steamers and five barges loaded with from 4,000 to 5,000 cords of wood each.

The largest number of longshoremen seen there since Oswego's great commercial boom are now employed unloading the pulp wood.

The failure of the company to use the canal for the transportation of this cargo means many extra days of delay. For each day the steamers are held over seventy-two hours there will be a demurrage charge of \$100 and a \$50 charge for the barges. A large sum will pile up owing to the time required to transfer to the cars. This transfer and shipment by rail means an additional charge of \$1 per cord. Manager R. B. Hunter, of the Battle Island company, claims that the barge canal contractors, who oppose the delayed closing of the canal, have been too much favored already. This situation leads Mr. Hunter to contemplate what may happen next spring. Last spring the canal was not opened until June 15. Should this occur next spring the company will be put to an enormous expense. The company has contracted for 20,000 cords of pulp wood which must be delivered early in the spring. In case the canal is not available there is a chance for numberless law suits. L. B. S.

### Hugo Accepts Mayoralty Nomination

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 18, 1911.—Mayor Francis M. Hugo, one of the leading men of the paper manufacturing trade in this north country, who recently withdrew his name from consideration as a candidate to succeed himself as mayor of Watertown on the Republican ticket, has at last yielded to the persistent demands of the people and consented to accept the renomination. The committee appointed to wait upon the mayor as a representative of the almost unanimous sentiment of a monster Republican mass meeting, found the mayor determined to step aside, but when he learned in no uncertain terms that his name at the head of the municipal ticket meant a landslide that would eclipse his best majorities of past years, he reluctantly said that if the people absolutely demand that he remain mayor for another term he would accept the nomination.

His unbounded capacity for efficient work, as marked by his past municipal achievements, together with the large paper industry duties upon his shoulders, have convinced the citizens of Watertown that he is far the best and largest man available for the important office. L. B. S.

### The Spirit of Conservation

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 18, 1911.—The spirit of conservation of our natural resources has been communicated to the neighbors along the Canadian border, and just now they have been concentrating energy on the reclaiming of wasted timber. The value of timber recovered from the bottom of the Bay of Quinte, located about 40 miles from Oswego, is mounting high in the thousands of dollars already, and operations give promise of larger results. The wanton waste of valuable timber in the days of the past is hardly believable.

Some forty years ago, when the shores of the Canadian border were covered with pine, walnut and oak, the pine was of greater value. These timbers were felled indiscriminately, and the walnut and oak logs were allowed to sink to the bottom of the bay, while the pine was more easily utilized for lumber.

Grappling hooks and hoisting apparatus have been placed on barges, and immense logs of oak and walnut are being brought ashore and dried out. These have remained in a perfect state of preservation in the mud of the lake bottom, and are now sawed into valuable lumber for industrial uses. These operations in the Bay of Quinte have led prospectors to explore the bottoms of other waters along these shores which were lumbered at about the same wasteful period. L. B. S.

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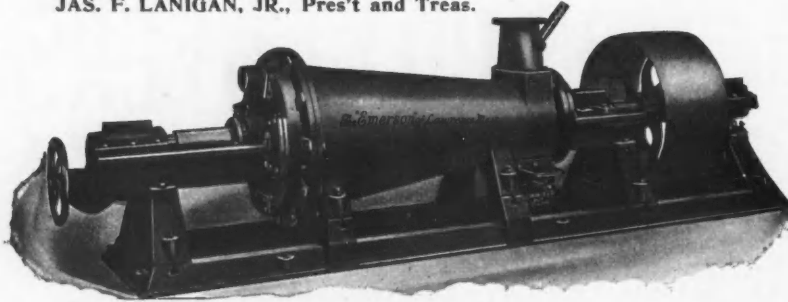
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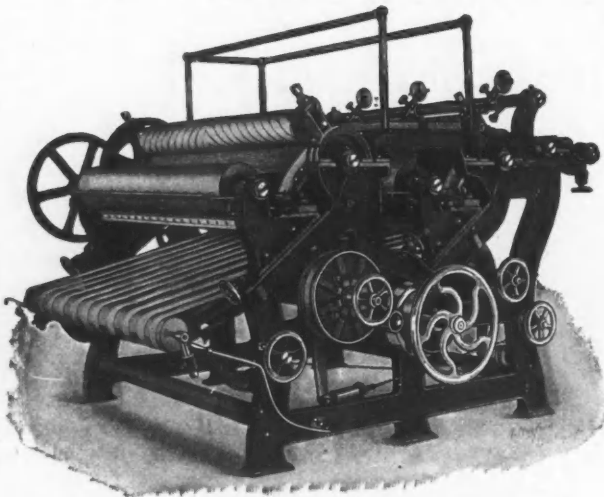
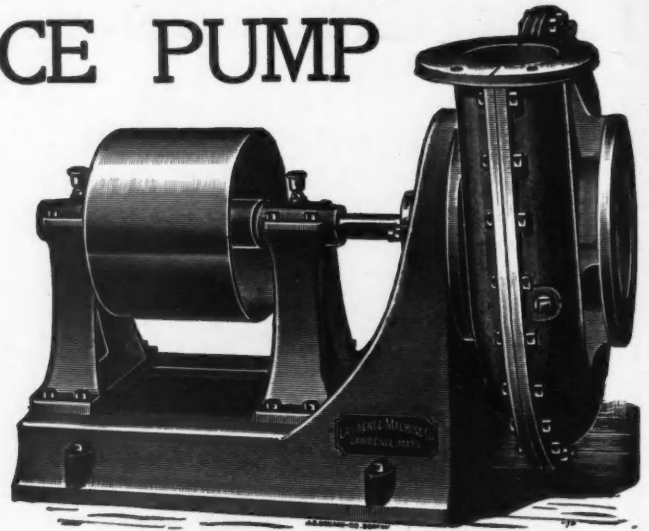
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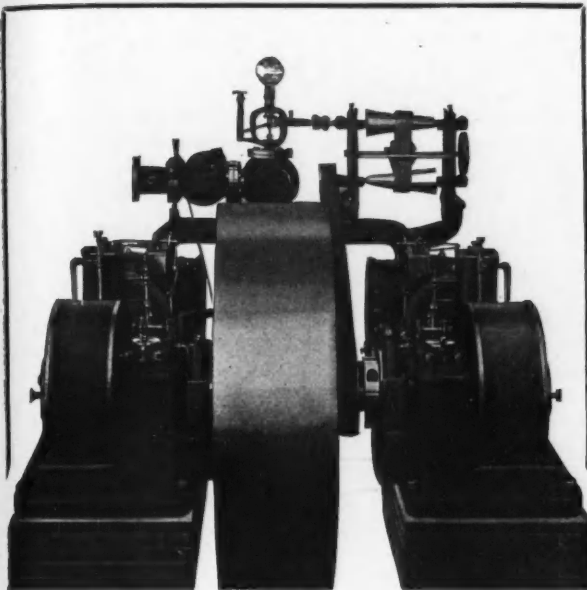
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### C. E. Kinnie Returns from England

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 18, 1911.—Clarence E. Kinnie, for several years connected with the Bagley & Sewall Company here, has just returned from a three months' trip abroad. With his family he spent the entire time traveling through the British Isles, himself making a careful inspection of the mills and machine shops of the industry there. He states that he found the paper manufacturing industry there very active, but the paper machine manufacturing business dull, with prices low.

Mr. Kinnie spent much time with the plants where the English manufacture paper. He visited a mill at Wells where paper is made by hand. He said the paper makers of the Black River Valley would feel as though they had been placed back in the sixteenth century should they be asked to do work by such methods. While in London he visited three plants in Kent where the Bagley & Sewall machines are in operation. He also visited the plants of three English and two Scotch competitors of the local firm.

L. B. S.

### Oppose Canal Construction

OREGON CITY, Ore., September 18, 1911.—Several business men whose property will be damaged by the proposed East Side canal and locks at the falls of the Willamette are preparing to file a protest against the construction of the big ditch along the route suggested to the authorities of Washington.

It is asserted that the construction of the canal will require more than \$2,000,000 for condemnation awards alone, and that it will be almost an impossibility to raise the necessary money. The State has made an appropriation of \$300,000 and the Government will give a similar amount. This money is to be used in the actual construction of the canal, and it is estimated that \$154,000 more will be required for this work. The plans for the canal were made by E. Burslem Thomson, assistant United States engineer under Major McIndoe, of the United States Engineering Corps.

W. P. Hawley, president of the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company, whose property will suffer most through the construction of the canal, declares that the building of the canal would mean the company would quit business in this city.

"As the route for the canal and locks has been surveyed," said Mr. Hawley today, "our mills will be so cut up as virtually to amount to annihilation. Personally I am indifferent as to what is done, and it is up to the people to decide whether they want the mill or the canal. I favor an open canal at Oregon City, and I am perfectly willing to abide by the will of the people."

Mr. Hawley thinks that under the circumstances the present locks and canal on the west side of the river should be purchased and enlarged. He says that the route proposed for this side of the river would cut the city off from the falls, and destroy the manufacturing plants.

The canal, as proposed, begins at the foot of Fourth street, in Oregon City, and extends in a southeasterly direction for a distance of 900 feet, having a width of 125 feet. The course of the 125 feet cuts into several buildings of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company's plant. The same applies to the Crown Pulp and Paper Company's plant, where about \$100,000 worth of machinery for the manufacture of pulp has been installed. Along the route of the proposed canal there is in operation \$200,000 worth of machinery. It is contended that if the Government condemns this property for a right of way, compelling these business concerns to seek other quarters, the expense will run beyond the \$2,000,000 mark.

There is little doubt that the people of Oregon City would rather lose the canal than the big manufacturing plants. However, it is contended by many of the leading men here that the building of

the canal on the East Side will not necessitate the mill's closing. In fact, some even go so far as to say the waterpower will not be affected, and that the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company and the East Side pulp plant of the Crown-Columbia Pulp and Paper Company will be the only ones put to great inconvenience. Mr. Hawley says the plan proposed would so interfere with his business that he would not think of continuing it here. About 1,000 persons are employed by the mills that will be affected.

### Rates on Containers Unchanged

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, September 18, 1911.—The Western Classification Committee, which recently held a long session in Milwaukee, and before which the lumber interests advocated a petition to make wood boxes the standard for packing cases, denied the petition, which was a victory for the container interests. The effect of the ruling is to deny a raise in rates on container packings, the present rates remaining in effect.

THOMPSON.

### New Publishing Centre

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, September 18, 1911.—A new centre for publishing concerns is being established on the north side in Chicago. An eight story and basement building is to be erected for W. D. Boyce at the northwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Illinois street. The building will occupy a ground space of 100x120 feet and will cost \$140,000. Popular Mechanics will have a new home on the corner of Cass and Ontario streets, which will be four stories in height, on the site of the old Joseph Medill residence. It will cost \$60,000. Callaghan & Co., law book publishers, are about to have a new building constructed for them in the St. Clair street district, where A. C. McClurg & Co. are now located.

THOMPSON.

### Burglars Visit Pilcher-Hamilton Company

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHICAGO, September 18, 1911.—The office of the Pilcher-Hamilton Company, on Dearborn avenue, was entered one night last week by burglars, who blew open the safe, securing \$500, approximately, in currency and stamps. The office is on the second floor, and to secure an entry the cracksmen pried open a window on the first floor and broke open two heavy doors at the bottom of the stairway leading to the offices.

THOMPSON.

### A Successful Envelope Machine

The centre seam merchandise mailing envelope machine, made by the Dietz Machine Works, and the first one of which has now been in constant and satisfactory operation for about a year, has proved most successful in every respect. The heavy mailing envelopes for merchandise turned out on this machine are said to be as strong and in every way equal to hand made ones.

The drop roll slitters for use in cutting all kinds of plain cards to printed registers, as well as the rotary card cutters for cutting from fine business, index and other cards on up to photo mount stock, for use in connection with the company's beveling machines for photo mounts, are favorably known to users, and the orders for them keep coming in. What they are doing is the best recommendation for these machines. The rotary card cutters can be built with features making them adaptable for special work whenever required by customers.

The company will be very glad to hear from any of the trade who are interested in their line of machinery, its factory and offices being located at 126 and 128 Fontain street, Philadelphia, Pa.



# The Service A Belt Gives Depends On These Essentials



1. The Duck.
2. The Rubber Friction.
3. The Rubber Cover on Carrying Side.
4. The Rubber Cover on Back,
5. The Edge Construction.

Before buying a belt, examine and test the sample and you can know some of these features are there—the quality of the rubber friction—the construction of the edge—but for the rest you have to trust to the reputation of the maker. Our reputation for uniformity and reliability of product is in no instance better carried out than in the

## Goodrich Conveyor Belts

**THE DUCK**—is of great tensile strength yet retains the desired flexibility to trough and pass over the pulleys with ease.

**THE RUBBER FRICTION**—binds the plies together strongly and permanently, does not harden with age and protects the duck from moisture and other destructive elements.

**THE RUBBER COVER ON CARRYING SIDE**—offers remarkable resistance to the wearing action of the material carried and throughout its entire life remains pliable and adheres strongly to the fabric.

**THE RUBBER COVER ON BACK**—protects the fabric from penetration of fine particles that get between the belt and pulleys and from consequent entrance of moisture.

**THE IMPROVED EDGE CONSTRUCTION**—resists chafing without tearing off and the action of the guide idlers without softening up.

We will send you sample of Goodrich Conveyor Belt from which you can note some of these features, but for the qualities you can't see you can depend upon the reputation of the largest rubber factory in the world which has built up its huge business entirely on quality basis.

**Largest in the World**

THE B.F. GOODRICH CO.

AKRON, OHIO, U.S.A.

## MAINE ITEMS

**Delegates and Alternates Selected to Attend Conservation Congress—Matrimony Among Paper Men—Damage Claimed for Alleged Trespass—Arrivals of Paper Making Materials—New Company for Supervising and Construction Work—Lineman of Forest Fire Patrol Service Lost**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

RUMFORD, Me., September 18, 1911.—Charles A. Mixer, of Rumford, agent for the Rumford Paper Company, is one of the alternates selected to be sent by the Maine Society of Civil Engineers to the third National Conservation Congress, which is to be held at Kansas City, Mo., September 25, 26 and 27. The delegates selected by this society, which was organized in Augusta early in the spring, are Cyrus C. Babb, chief engineer of the Maine Water Storage Commission; Walter H. Sawyer, Lewiston, agent of the Union Water Power Company; Prof. Harold S. Boardman, of Orono, and Frank E. Pressey, of Bangor. Besides Mr. Mixer, the other alternates are E. C. Jordan, of Portland, and E. E. Greenwood, of Skowhegan. The vice president of the association from Maine is Hon. Bert M. Fernald, of Portland. M.

### Paper Men Marry

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

RUMFORD, Me., September 18, 1911.—Harry Sawyer, a well known chemist in the employ of the S. D. Warren Paper Company, of Westbrook, is in the West, where his marriage will take place very soon to a Western young woman, and on his return the young couple will make their home in Westbrook. Angus Wilson, an employee of the Oxford paper mill in Rumford, and Miss Muriel Bucknam, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Bucknam, of Mexico, took place last Friday afternoon, with Rev. Paul Kirby, of the Congregational Church of that town, as the officiating clergyman. Many beautiful gifts were sent them. They are on a wedding trip in Canada, and are to make their home in Mexico.

Miss Ida Marr, for some time a resident of Rumford, and John H. Milledge, of Virginia, an employee of the Oxford paper mill, of Rumford, were married on September 12 in Biddleford, Rev. Father Linnehan officiating. Mr. Milledge is a millwright by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Milledge will live in Virginia. M.

### A Case of Alleged Trespass

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUBURN, Me., September 18, 1911.—A hearing was held last Friday before Justice Spear, in the case of J. B. Libby, who claims damage to the amount of \$650 from Gammon & Young for alleged trespass. The land, which is timberland, is located in Oxford County, and after hearing a part of the case, Judge Spear decided that he must make a personal inspection. E. M. Briggs, of Lewiston, appeared for Libby, while F. R. Dyer, of Canton, and F. A. Morey, of Lewiston, appeared for Gammon & Young. M.

### Cargoes Arrived

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PORTLAND, Me., September 18, 1911.—Steamer Cheviot Range, of Fowey, England, which was fully thirty-six hours late in reaching this side, as a result of bucking against stiff westerly winds and rough seas during the last few days of her trip, arrived at Boston Tuesday with 5,880 casks of china clay for that port, and Wednesday night started for Portland with about 2,390 tons of clay for Portland, which is to be sent over the Maine Central lines to the various paper mills in the State. Several cargoes of the clay will be brought here by the Cheviot Range, which is

under charter to deliver such cargoes, this being her first visit to this port since last January.

The British steamer Astarte, Captain Young, arrived the last of the week at Portland from Parrisboro, N. S., with a cargo of 1,859 tons of coal for the S. D. Warren Paper Company at Westbrook. She was docked at about 9 a. m. and before 5 p. m. was passing out by the breakwater on the return to Parrisboro, having made one of the quickest discharges on record at this port. M.

### A Supervising Engineering Company

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PORTLAND, Me., September 18, 1911.—The Supervising Engineering Company has been organized at Portland, for the purpose of carrying on the business of supervising engineering, including development of property and construction of dams and waterways, with \$50,000 capital stock, of which nothing is paid in. The officers are: President, Hiram Knowlton, of Portland; treasurer, W. J. Knowlton, of Portland. The certificate was filed September 9. M.

### Fire Patrol Lineman Lost

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

FARMINGTON, Me., September 18, 1911.—Information has been received here that Joseph Carr, a lineman in the employ of the State Forest Fire Patrol, is lost, and has probably perished in the Maine woods. Carr, who is not yet thirty years old, came to Maine from Colorado, and readily secured a position, as he had experience as a forest ranger in Colorado. He left more than six weeks ago on his way to old Tumbledown Mountain to place in order the wires of the fire patrol lookout station, located on the mountain top. He was to stay in charge of the station for a few weeks, and later to enter the employ of Harry M. Pierce, proprietor of King and Bartlett camps. He left his rifle and all his extra clothing at the camps, and there is a month's pay due him from the State Forestry Commissioner. It is believed that he either became lost or met with some accident and perished in the woods. M.

### F. A. D'Miller Engaged

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1911.—The many friends of Frank A. D'Miller, who has for several years been closely identified with E. D. Hemingway, the well known Philadelphia paper stock dealer, received during the week announcement of his betrothal to Miss Estella K. Rosenberger. Mr. D'Miller enjoys a position of trust and responsibility with Mr. Hemingway, taking complete charge of the business during the latter's absence. Mr. Hemingway is now on another world tour. E. R. G.

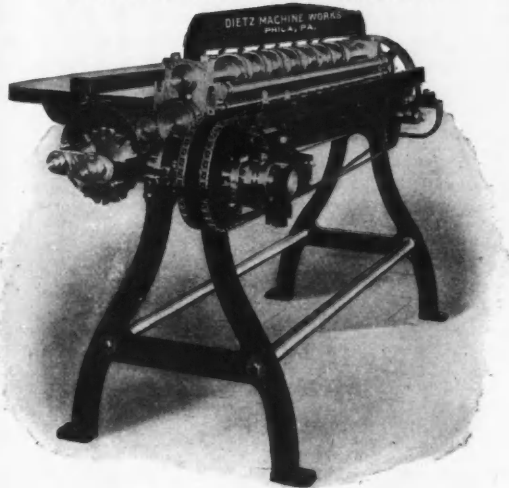
### Ready for Business

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1911.—The Bankerd & Outerson Company is now comfortably installed in its new warehouse and office at 245 South Sixth street. During the week a general statement was sent out to the trade and to consumers announcing that A. J. Bankerd, late manager of the Philadelphia branch of the Wilkinson Brothers Company, was president, and John W. Outerson, secretary and treasurer of the new company; that it would do a general jobbing business, having made connections with mills having a daily output of 500 tons, and that it was specially interested in foreign papers, orders to match samples, and in giving quotations on light weight book stock. E. R. G.

There were 15,774 tons of wood pulp imported at Calais, France, in 1910, compared with 14,110 tons in 1909. In 1908 the imports were nearly twice as much, namely 28,042 tons.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN DESIGNING AND MANUFACTURING  
**MACHINERY**  
 FOR PRODUCING PAPER PRODUCTS



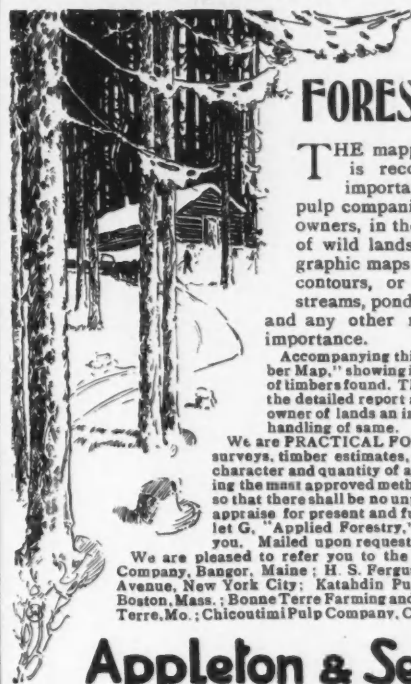
ROTARY CARD CUTTING AND COLLATING MACHINE

We also manufacture  
 Paper Slitters, Paper Bag Machinery, Toilet Paper Machinery, Envelope  
 Machines, Match Box Machinery, Photo Mount Beveling Machines,  
 Rotary Card Cutters, Playing Card Machinery, Etc.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

**DIETZ MACHINE WORKS, Mfrs., Philadelphia, Pa.**  
 126-128 FONTAIN ST.

Corner Waterloo St., Below Diamond St., Between Front and Second Sts.



**FOREST MAPS**

THE mapping of timber lands is recognized as a most important piece of work by pulp companies and timber land owners, in the economic handling of wild lands. We furnish topographic maps which show fifty foot contours, or actual location of streams, ponds, lakes, roads, trails, and any other natural features of importance.

Accompanying this map is so-called "Timber Map," showing in colors the distribution of timbers found. These maps, together with the detailed report and estimate, afford the owner of lands an intelligent system for the handling of same.

We are PRACTICAL FORESTERS, make forest surveys, timber estimates, and abstracts, showing character and quantity of available timber, indicating the most approved methods of cutting each year, so that there shall be no unprofitable depletion, and appraise for present and future worth. Our Booklet G, "Applied Forestry," will be of interest to you. Mailed upon request.

We are pleased to refer you to the Great Northern Paper Company, Bangor, Maine; H. S. Ferguson, Engineer, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Katahdin Pulp and Paper Company, Boston, Mass.; Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.; Chicoutimi Pulp Company, Chicoutimi, P. Q., Canada.

**Appleton & Sewall** ©

INCORPORATED

156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

OLD TOWN, ME.

BANGOR, ME.

**"SODA PULP"**

"Exceptional for cleanliness and high color.

Manufactured from leached chestnut chips by a

**PATENTED PROCESS**

to which we have exclusive rights."

**THE CHAMPION FIBRE COMPANY**

Mills: CANTON, N. C.

Sales Office at HAMILTON, OHIO

**AMERICAN COATING MILLS**

(INCORPORATED)

ELKHART, INDIANA

MANUFACTURERS OF

**"PLANET BRAND"**

OF

**LITHOGRAPH BLANKS**

"THE BLANK WITH A CUSHION"

ALSO

COATED FOLDING BOXBOARD

COATED TOUGH CHECK

COATED RAILROADS

THICK CHINA—AND

LITHOGRAPH

PAPERS

Quick service on regular or special sizes.

Samples gladly sent on request.

## HOLYOKE ITEMS

**Water Supply Holds Out Well—Two Workmen Injured at the Cushman Mill—City Auditor Makes a Satisfactory Report  
—Governor Baldwin Vetoes Connecticut River Company's Bill—Will Delay Power Development  
—Visit to Mount Tom**

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 19, 1911.—The water supply has held up well at Holyoke during the past week, all the mills having had a full week's run. The Agawam River is at present able to boast of the best flow of water that it has had during the entire summer. The stream is full to both banks, and is supplying all the water that the various factories and mills which it supplies can use. This is indeed good news from this locality, as the Worthy, Strathmore and Agawam paper companies, who derive their water supply from the Agawam River, have felt the shortage of water keenly during the past two months, and have on several occasions had to shut down their plants. V. V.

### Bankers Visit Mount Tom

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 19, 1911.—The annual outing of the cashiers of the national banks of Massachusetts was held on Mount Tom Thursday afternoon. A dinner was served shortly after their arrival at the Summit House, which was attended by about sixty-five who made the trip. The party reached the summit at 1:30 o'clock and left the mountain at 4 o'clock. Following the stay at the mountain a number of the party stopped at the Mount Tom Golf Club house and inspected the new links. V. V.

### Holyoke's Good Financial Standing

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 19, 1911.—The city auditor has figured up the cash standing of the city to the 1st of September, and it shows that there is a balance on hand of \$179,260, total receipts to date for the year being \$1,742,308, and disbursements \$1,563,048. The total debt of the city up to the 1st of the month was \$2,672,900, with assets of \$5,387,603, leaving an excess of assets over liabilities of \$2,714,703. The books of the water department show a cash balance on hand of \$138,035. V. V.

### Power Development Delayed

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 19, 1911.—Two veto messages on the same bill, the Connecticut River Company measure, were sent to the Connecticut Legislature by Governor Baldwin last Thursday, one to the House, and the other to the Senate. In his message the Governor says he does not think that the State should give away privileges without being compensated, and also that he does not approve of the proposed method of financing the company. It is now claimed that the action taken by the Governor will set back the proposed power development at least two years. V. V.

### Two Accidents at Cushman Mill

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HOLYOKE, Mass., September 19, 1911.—The work of tearing down the Cushman leather board paper mill at Amherst, preparatory to building a new mill to manufacture tissue for B. F. Perkins & Son, of Holyoke, was completed Monday, and occasioned two accidents. Edgar Powers, of North Amherst, caught his hand in a chain hook, which caused a painful wound, and Bert Montgomery fell from a beam, striking on his back against a stone, and was severely bruised. V. V.

## COMPLAINTS FILED WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1911.—A complaint has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company by the Ford Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of roofing paper, with factories at Vandalia, Ill.; Clinton, Ia., and St. Paul, Minn., and they are under an arrangement with the Beloit Boxboard Company, of Beloit, Wis., to manufacture for them certain kinds of building papers.

It is charged that an excessive rate of 17 cents per 100 pounds was assessed on a shipment of cotton dust for use in the manufacture of blue plaster board, and shipped from Minneapolis to Beloit, and which is only worth \$7.50 per ton. Charged that the rate should not exceed 10 cents, the rate on cotton rags between the points named. Reparation is asked for and the establishment of a maximum for future shipments.

### KANSAS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

The State of Kansas and the Public Utilities Commission of that State have filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, et al., against the arbitrary basing line which has been drawn for the establishment of freight rates known as the "Missouri River basing line," which, it is claimed, results in the establishment of through rates from St. Louis and other cities on the Mississippi River to points in Kansas which are unreasonable and unjust, and which favor Kansas City and St. Joseph, while placing at a disadvantage such towns as Topeka, Salina, Hutchinson, Wichita, Dodge City and Goodland.

It is pointed out that from St. Louis and other Mississippi River points the rates on news print paper are to Topeka, 20 cents; Salina, Wichita and Hutchinson, 35 cents, and to Dodge City and Goodland, 55 cents. Yet, as between Kansas City, St. Louis and other cities situated on the Missouri River the rate is only 15 cents. From Kansas City and other points on the Missouri River to Topeka the rate is to Topeka, 10 cents; Salina, 27 cents; Hutchinson and Wichita, 30 cents; Dodge City and Goodland, 50 cents.

From St. Louis and other Mississippi River points the rates on wrapping paper to Topeka are 25 cents; to Salina, 42 cents; Hutchinson and Wichita, 43 cents; Dodge City and Goodland, 63 cents. As between Kansas City and other cities on the Missouri River and St. Louis and other Mississippi River points the rate is only 18 cents. On the other hand, from Kansas City and other cities on the Missouri River to Topeka the rate is 10 cents; to Salina, 27 cents; Hutchinson and Wichita, 30 cents, and Dodge City and Goodland, 50 cents.

The rates on roofing paper, building and lining papers from St. Louis and other points situated on the Mississippi River to Topeka is 21 cents; Salina, 38 cents; Hutchinson and Wichita, 39 cents, and to Dodge City and Goodland, 55 cents. Between St. Louis and other cities situated on the Mississippi River and Kansas City and other points on the Missouri River the rate is only 11 cents, and from Kansas City and other cities situated on the Missouri River to Topeka the rate is only 10 cents; to Salina, 27 cents; to Hutchinson and Wichita, 30 cents, and to Dodge City and Goodland, only 50 cents.

It is also charged that the so-called commodity rates are not, in reality, commodity rates at all, but are a combination of commodity and local rates. They ask for the establishment of the differentials between Peoria, Chicago and other Western trunk line points taking the same rates and Kansas City and other cities situated on the Missouri River and Topeka, Salina and the other points named above. A. F. T.

“**I** HEAR Jimmy Harrison isn't with the X-Y Paper Co. any more,” said the “Latest Addition” as he and the “Old Timer” were finishing their coffee.

“No, he isn't,” replied the O. T. “They let him out. Had to. There wasn't a nicer, straighter, harder-working purchasing agent in the business than Jimmy, But he was penny wise and pound foolish. Had the ‘price’ bug worse than anybody I ever saw.

“I tried to sell him

## Grip-Tite

for his main drive and big water pump, but he couldn't see it. Nearly had a stroke of apoplexy when he got my figures. Offered me the order if I'd meet the other fellow's price, but there was nothing doing.

“We're making belts to give efficient service under the conditions as we know them; not to meet a ‘price.’ And they're economical in the long run, too.

“A light belt is all right for the winders and smaller machines, but anyone that would use one on a 1500 H. P. main drive ought to have his head examined. And anyone that would sell one, knowing it was to be used for that heavy main drive work, ought to be in jail.

“Well, he bought the cheap belt and went to it. Of course, she stretched and and they spent a lot of time ‘taking up,’ and then at the end of three months—right in the ‘rush’ season—she ‘busted.’ Tore the engine up some and tied up the plant for two days.

“Then the Boss got busy, found out who was responsible and ‘fired’ Jimmy. And what he said when he did it would make the just-before-the-game rantings of a football coach sound like a Sunday school teacher's talk on Children's Day.

“The company lost about five hundred dollars. Jimmy lost his job.

“They're using Grip-Tite now and are beginning to understand what we mean when we say ‘Not Belt, but Belt Efficiency is what we make and sell.’”



# The Diamond Rubber Company

## AKRON, OHIO

Booklet “The Price That Kills” sent on request. Describes full line of belt efficiency for the Paper Mill.

## New York Findings

Announcement of dividend was made September 11 by the Union Bag and Paper Company, the declaration being the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable October 12 to stock of record September 30.

The Official Classification Committee will hold a meeting next Tuesday at 143 Liberty street, at which time a number of items contained in Docket 9 will be taken up that will be of much interest to paper manufacturers and distributors.

In discussing the outcome of the Paper Bag Cookery, an official of the Continental Paper Bag Company stated to a representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL last week that his company would shortly be ready to place their bags for this purpose on the market.

In introducing their Oak Leaf brands of bristols and coated stocks, the A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, are circularizing the New York trade with a view of creating a better demand in this city. These bristols are guaranteed and are used by the best printers in their most particular work.

Peter G. Enger, of the Skotselven Pulp Mills, of Norway, has arrived in New York. Mr. Enger since he left home has spent some time in Germany and in England. He will visit the principal pulp and paper centres of this country and in Canada for the purpose of studying conditions at first hand before returning to Norway, about two months hence.

The New York Globe moved into its new quarters at 81 Dey street over last Sunday. Coincident with the change, the Globe has increased its newspaper width from seven to eight columns, and has announced a number of important improvements, including the establishment of an office uptown at 12 West Thirty-first street for its advertising department.

W. T. Rathbun, secretary of the Astoraga Paper Company, at Little Falls, N. Y., returned Monday night after a three day trip to this city. During his stay in New York Mr. Rathbun stated that the new Fourdrinier machine which his company was installing would be completed and in operation on October 1, after which time the Astoraga mill would produce a No. 1 white tissue equal to anything on the market today.

After a week's trial of Appraiser Bird's new system of delivering public store packages, a difference of opinion has arisen between the appraiser and the truckmen regarding the efficacy of the new plan. The truckmen say that they want a return to the former system, whereas the appraiser holds that his plan is in the interest of cutting the proverbial "red tape" of the customs service, and will result in expediting deliveries.

Notwithstanding the poor lumbering conditions of the last season, Appleton & Sewall Company, foresters and surveyors, 156 Fifth avenue, report much work in their line and an apparent willingness among land owners and mill men to spend money in order to arrive at a closer knowledge of their lands. Beside other contracts, this company is at present engaged in the mapping of a large tract on the Penobscot watershed in Maine.

The appraiser's warehouse is showing a marked increase in the number of packages of all kinds received. Present indications are that this month's imports will exceed those of August. If the ratio of imports is maintained for the remainder of September, the entries are likely to aggregate more than \$80,000,000, which would

be a substantial gain over last month, when the appraised value was \$77,000,000. Although the force was reduced soon after Appraiser Bird assumed office in the spring, there is talk now that additional men will have to be set at work.

The Harper Paper Company, of 540 Pearl street, was elected to membership at the directors' meeting of the Paper Association of New York, held last Thursday at the Arkwright Club, 320 Broadway. The quarterly meeting of the association has been called for October 6, at 6 p. m., at the Arkwright Club.

George W. Millar & Co., paper dealers, of 62 Duane street, will very shortly begin to carry a line of high grade bonds and writings. Orders for their new line are already coming in, and a carload of bonds and writings is expected to arrive next week from one of the biggest manufacturers of these grades in the United States.

The September-October issue of the Paper News, published by the J. E. Linde Paper Company, of 84 Beekman street, was received this week. The composition, make-up and color effect of this enterprising little monthly publication reflects much credit upon the proprietors. The periodical is just one year old, and THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL extends hearty congratulations and wishes it every success during the coming years.

A directors' meeting of the Continental Paper Bag Company, of 17 Battery place, will be held tomorrow, September 22. At the last meeting of the directors in June the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred and 1½ per cent. on common stock was declared, and it is expected a like dividend will be declared tomorrow. The annual meeting of the Continental took place on August 8, at which time the entire directorate was re-elected.

The Continental Paper Company, the American holding company for the Thames Paper Company, box board manufacturers of Purfleet, Essex, England, last week declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., together with an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable October 1. Charles K. Paddock has been elected vice president in place of A. S. McKee. The office of the company is in connection with Darr & Moore, bankers and brokers, 115 Broadway.

In answering the complaint in the Government's dissolution suit against the Periodical Clearing House, known as the Magazine Trust, in the United States Circuit Court, Harper & Brothers denied last Friday that they were engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy to restrain interstate or foreign trade in magazines or other publications, or had done any wrongful acts at any time. The clearing house also filed an answer, asserting that the contracts had been in pursuance of the publishers' statutory rights as owners of copyrights, and in pursuance of their legal rights.

On Monday last, September 18, the New York Times celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. One of the features of the edition to commemorate the occasion was the photograph of George R. Vernon, of the firm of Vernon Brothers & Co., wholesale paper dealers, at 68 Duane street. Mr. Vernon has been with the firm continuously since August 16, 1859, and his photograph was published in connection with the advertisements appearing in the paper of concerns who have been in business sixty years or more. Other concerns in paper and allied trades mentioned were: The Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, 136 William street; Louis Dejonge, paper jobber, 71 Duane street; Thomas L. Dickinson, diamond tools, 64 Nassau street; Innis Speiden & Co, Chemicals, 46

# Largest Distributors of Box Board in the United States

## SOLE SELLING AGENTS

THE KNERR BOARD & PAPER CO. LAFAYETTE BOX BOARD & PAPER CO.  
EDDY PAPER CO. MICHIGAN BOX BOARD CO. WALDORF BOX BOARD CO.

Manufacturers of Straw Board, Pulp Board, Folding  
Box Board, Binders' Board, Bristol Board.

**THE C. L. LA BOITEAUX CO.** Cincinnati Chicago St. Louis New York Cleveland Rochester

### The American Paper & Pulp Association

has established a

## LABOR BUREAU

at its office.

**50 CHURCH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY**

where paper makers may file their application if in want of  
positions and employers may hear of men desiring positions.  
We invite full use of the Association's facilities, which will be  
without charge.

### HIGH QUALITY LARGE PRODUCTION QUICK SERVICE

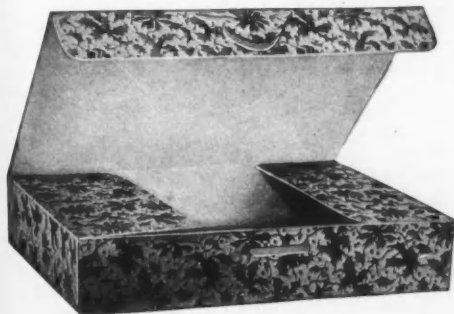
**GUMMED PAPER: WAXED PAPER:  
EMBOSSED PAPER:**

**CLOTH LINED STOCK: BOX STAYS:**

With our recently enlarged mills and new equipment  
we are able to fill large orders promptly, and to main-  
tain the highest quality of workmanship and finish.

LET US QUOTE PRICES

**Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co.**  
NASHUA, N. H.



## CHRISTMAS FOLDING BOXES

XMAS WRAPPING PAPER

AND

FANCY BOX WRAPPING PAPERS

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

WE ALSO MAKE

*Adding Machine Paper*

*Plain and Decorative Crepe Papers*

*Crepe and Plain Napkins, all grades and kinds*

*Crepe Paper Towels and Toilet Papers*

LARGE ASSORTMENT—ONE QUALITY—"TUTTLES"

**THE TUTTLE PRESS CO., Appleton, Wisconsin**

# Howard Paper Company

## URBANA, OHIO

PRODUCT

**Bonds, Ledgers and Writings**

SPECIALTY

**Patent Watermarked Bonds**

Hammermill Paper Company no longer our Sales Agents

Cliff street, and Charles A. Robinson, burlaps, twines and cordage, 46 Beekman street.

The New York trade is in receipt of a very unique and valuable net trade price list, which has been issued by the Whitaker Paper Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The catalogue is 132 pages, and has much valuable information, besides the regular price lists. Contained therein are tables showing the stock sizes of papers, approximate nearest comparative weights, classified decimal tables of comparative weights, trade customs on book, coated, writing and cover papers; also trade customs for coated card boards and coated box boards, together with a telegraph code and a complete index.

The report of the Irving National Exchange Bank, of 92 Broadway for its fiscal year ended September 1 makes a particularly gratifying showing. The capital of the bank is \$2,000,000. It has a surplus over and above this of \$1,000,000, and the undivided profits on the date named were \$904,057. The Irving is a strictly commercial bank. Its officers are: President, Lewis E. Pierson; vice presidents, James E. Nichols, Rollin P. Grant and Benj. F. Werner; cashier, Harry E. Ward; assistant cashiers, David H. G. Penny, Richard J. Faust, Jr., and J. Franklyn Bouker. The directorate includes a long list of men prominent in the financial and commercial world of New York.

Following the announcement made last week in these columns that the Bancroft Paper Mills Company has been incorporated in New York with a fully paid in capital of \$12,000, it is now learned that this company has been formed to succeed the old Bancroft Paper Company, at Bancroft, Mass., manufacturers of ribbon paper. The new company took over all the assets of the old company on September 12, and will continue in the manufacture of ribbon paper. New machinery will be installed and the capacity increased to 5 to 6 tons per day. The officers are: Samuel Grossman, president; Benjamin Goldstein, vice president, and Alexander Geiger, secretary and treasurer. The local offices of the company are at 75 Pike street, telephone 6001 Orchard.

### Change Their Office Home

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Mass., September 19, 1911.—The Hammermill Paper Company will close their suite of offices in the Federal Trust Building in this city on Saturday next, moving their offices to their mill at East Pepperell, Mass. They will open a New York office at Room 1607, 291 Broadway, which will be in charge of H. P. Warriner, vice president of the Nashua River Paper Corporation. It was first intended to make Boston their quarters for their mills, but they found it to better advantage to have their offices at their Pepperell mill, which will facilitate the handling of their business. They will thus be able to be in close touch with their Boston and Eastern trade, while their New York trade will be carefully looked after by Mr. Warriner. A. A. T.

### Wrapping Paper Wanted in Mexico

A report from an American consulate in Mexico states that a sugar manufacturer in that country wishes prices on 40,000 sheets of wrapping paper 26x36 inches, weight about 76 pounds to 500 sheets; natural color of the pulp. This color and weight are specified in order to bring the paper within a certain section of the tariff rates of the Mexican customs tariff. Sample of the paper desired accompanied the report, and can be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures.

## News of the Mills

The Riordon Paper Company, of Montreal, is about to erect a new mill at Calumet, Province of Quebec, in place of the one recently destroyed by fire.

A contract has been let by the Brunet Falls Manufacturing Company, of Eau Claire, Wis., for the dam for their mill, and 250 men are at work on the same.

Work on the paper and pulp mill in North Bogalusa, La., is being pushed with a large force of workmen. Several carloads of machinery are expected soon.

The Chester division of the American Writing Paper Company has installed its 180 horse power water wheel, which works very satisfactorily. The various departments will be started up shortly.

The new paper mill of Tileston & Hollingsworth, at Mattapan, Mass., erected upon the site of the one that was burned a few months ago, is now ready for the machinery. It is a much larger structure than the one destroyed.

E. D. Carter, who for several years past has been engineer at the power plant, has severed his connection with the Strathmore Paper Company, Mittineague, Mass., and is employed at the Russell Falls Paper Company's mill at Russell.

J. B. Brochman, employed in the beater room of the Standard Paper Company at Kalamazoo, Mich., met death last week by having his head crushed by a revolving line shaft. This is the third casualty that has occurred in local mills in Kalamazoo during the past summer. Two were killed at the King mill.

The capacity of the Carthage Tissue Paper Mills, Carthage, N. Y., is being tested to the limit. The mills have orders enough ahead to keep them running until January 1. In the near future the company will install two additional toilet paper machines. There will be no need of any addition to the building to do this.

On account of the passage through Bellows Falls, Me., of the 25,000,000 feet drive of logs belonging to the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company, the mills of the International Paper Company and the other local paper mills closed down for some days last week. In spite of the recent rains there is not enough water in the Connecticut to float the logs over the dam and at the same time run the mills.

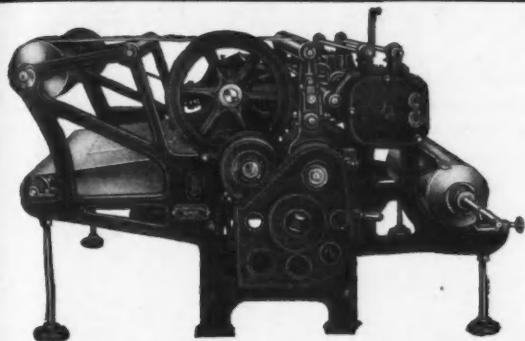
Power has been turned on a new machine in the Plainwell Paper Mills, at Plainwell, Mich. This is the second new machine the company has installed this year, the first one being started about June 1. The big machine started without a hitch and everything worked satisfactorily, to the delight of the management and the employees. With the addition of this new machine the output of the company will be increased, and the enlarged business calls for more labor.

An Italian named Pagnosi, who was in the employ of the Piermont Paper Company, Piermont, N. Y., has brought suit for \$20,000 damages against the company, and the case will be tried at the November term of the Rockland Supreme Court. The accident occurred on February 22. Pagnosi was stirring some paper in a vat of boiling water, when his left arm became entangled in a wire in some way and was pulled into the hot water, causing severe injury and intense suffering. It is said that the company has offered to make a settlement.

### Meeting of Paper Bag Manufacturers

For the purpose of discussing the matter of the continuous cutting of prices of paper bags, and formulating plans to rectify same, self-opening paper bag manufacturers held a conference at the Hotel Imperial on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.





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**YOU** can order your stock in the full size roll, cutting it up as required to the exact size without loss or waste of any kind.

**YOU** will be interested in further particulars. Write us.

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NEW YORK LONDON CHICAGO



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(HIGHEST TEST)

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ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS, PULP EXPERTS.

## Notes of the Trade

The Menasha Paper Company, Menasha, Wis., has opened a Chicago office in the Steger Building, which is in charge of Frank A. Borchers.

The Commercial Club at Minot, N. Dak., has raised \$12,000 without solicitation for the support of a new paper mill. One hundred thousand dollars is asked for by the Eastern capitalists in charge.

"Sawyer Belting Booster," published by the Sawyer Belting Company, Cleveland, Ohio, contains besides a price list a lot of wholesome advice to salesmen as to what is trouble and how to treat or dispose of it.

The "Interstate" paper bag and box factory is nearly ready to start operations in its new concrete plant at Walden, N. Y. Nearly all the machinery has been moved from Newburgh and a good share of it has been assembled.

The Bear River Paper and Bag Company, of Petoskey, Mich., has made application for a receivership, and the managers have been so appointed. The appointment has developed some opposition from the creditors, and efforts are being made to substitute for the receivers some persons who will supposedly represent more closely the general creditors.

The uniting of the Woronoco Paper Company with the Mittineague Paper Company has necessitated some changes in the office force at the Woronoco mill. A. E. Abbott, who has been the bookkeeper for several years past, has severed his connection with the company. L. E. Maglathlin and C. A. Hubbard, salesmen for the company, will have their headquarters at Mittineague.

The Texas Bag and Fibre Company, Houston, Tex., have purchased five lots of ground in the Fifth Ward from the Standard Milling Company for a consideration of \$10,000. An official of the Texas Bag and Fibre Company said the company had no plans for the improvement of the property at the present time, although it is rumored in business circles that a modern factory will be erected on the site.

Ray Bertsche, the well known representative of the Fox River Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., recently passed through Chicago on his return from a fishing trip into Canada. He had the usual fish stories to tell, and notwithstanding the loss of a fine speckled trout weighing at least 10 pounds, because of the use of a rubber hook, he was feeling well satisfied, having actually landed many trout, the largest of which was about 5 pounds.

Herbert H. Fassett has returned to Bellows Falls, Vt., after a stay of nearly a year in British Columbia, where he went to assist in establishing the paper mill for the Powell River Paper Company, near Vancouver. John P. Riley, an expert in paper making, has also returned to his home in Rutland after his work on the same mills. Mr. Riley also superintended the erection of the great Harmsworth paper making plant at Grant Falls, Newfoundland.

W. L. Davis, president of the Dells Paper and Pulp Company, and G. F. Steele, of the Brunet Manufacturing Company, attended a meeting of the water power owners at Milwaukee recently. The meeting was held for the purpose of taking up the matter of testing the law recently enacted by the Legislature. It is a phase of the bill which affects the Dells Dam case, now pending developments. The section of the law to be tested is the one which abrogates all existing dam franchises in the State.

The Albany Perforated Toilet Paper Company, of Albany, N. Y., which draws its supply from the Lake Champlain paper mills, has decided to open a plant for the preparation of their paper near the base of supply at Plattsburg, N. Y. Heretofore the paper has been shipped from the mill to Albany, where it has been completed and boxed for shipment. A building has been leased by the company

and new machinery is being installed. The paper will be delivered by the Lake Champlain Paper Company in large rolls and will then be cut, perforated, rolled, wrapped and boxed for shipment. The new plant will be ready to begin operations about October 1, and will when in full operation turn out from five to six carloads of toilet paper a week.

In Detroit they are looking for a name for their annual water carnival. A new Flanders automobile is to be awarded to the person suggesting the best name. There are said to be no strings tied to the offer. The contest is open to people everywhere. The Detroit Board of Commerce has offered the prize. The name must be "catchy" and in some way characteristic of Detroit. The contest closes October 16, and all names must be sent to the Contest Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

Cracksmen last week blew open a safe in the office of the Pilcher-Hamilton Company, wholesale paper merchants, 340-348 Dearborn avenue, Chicago. They are believed to have escaped with over \$500. The safe was partly demolished and the interior of the office was badly damaged. It is thought nitroglycerine was used. The safe that was blown open was on the second floor. After prying open a window in the first floor the burglars broke open two large steel doors at the bottom of the stairway leading to the offices on the second floor.

## Publications

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- Leamington, Ky.—Sunday Times; Griffith & Crowe, publishers.  
 Westerly, R. I.—Hill and Dale; weekly.  
 Brownsville, La.—Preparations under way for a new evening paper.  
 Chicago, Ill.—Socialist party makes preparation to publish four dailies, nine weeklies and seven monthly magazines.  
 Sierra Amarilla, N. M.—El Liberador; weekly; F. J. Martinez.  
 Edmonton, Alta.—Financial News; weekly.

### CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP.

- Ramsey, Ill.—News Journal; sold to Lew R. Taylor.  
 Raleigh, N. C.—Daily Times; sold to Times Printing Company; John A. Parks, president.  
 San Bernardino, Cal.—Daily News; W. S. Ingram, part interest.  
 Hattiesburg, Miss.—Herald; W. S. Hyatt, part interest.  
 Castle, N. Y.—Castilian; sold to Fred Norris.  
 Oakdale, Cal.—Graphic; H. C. White purchases partner's interest.

### SUSPENSIONS.

- Plainfield, Ind.—Plainfield Daily Caller.  
 Chicago, Ill.—The National Prohibitionist; weekly.  
 Stapleton, N. Y.—Stapleton Record.

### MISCELLANEOUS CHANGES.

- Weyburne, Sask.—Herald; change from semi-weekly to weekly.  
 Sussex, N. B.—Maritime Farmer and Co-operative Dairyman; semi-monthly; will move to St. John, N. B.; R. D. Robinson, publisher.  
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oklahoman; changed to farm journal of standard size under new name of Farmer-Stockman; issued on Thursdays.

Near the harbor of Archangel, in North Russia, a large paper manufacturing plant is being put up. The abundant supply of waste material from sawmills on the Dwina River, which is now being used as fuel, is supposed to favor the establishment of large paper and cellulose mills.

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is equally essential. Our "INDESTRUCTIBLE" High Pressure White Sheet Packing and "COBBS" High Pressure Rod and Valve Stem Packing have proved a boon to thousands. "MAGIC" (Wedge Packing) is made with a rubber back, which will compensate for worn rods.

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Owing to the necessity of increased production as well as reduced cost of manufacture, the power and strength of transmission machinery has steadily developed until it has reached a point where it is necessary for a manufacturer of belting to produce an article that will satisfactorily and economically meet this great and growing demand.

In the belting that we present, "Test Special," owing to the great tenacity of the composition binding the plies of cotton duck together, to the superior quality of the cotton duck and its unusual construction, to its wonderful flexibility, and consequent extraordinary adhesion to pulleys, we are offering a belting that will meet this great and growing demand.

**NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING COMPANY, Ltd.**  
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CHICAGO, Ill., 130 West Lake St.	PORTLAND, Ore., 40 First St.
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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 821-823 Arch St.	SPOKANE, Wash., 163 So. Lincoln St.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 120 So. Meridian St.	SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., 129-131 First St.
BOSTON, Mass., 232 Summer St.	LONDON, Eng., 11-13 Southampton Road.

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# DRY SIZE BECAUSE

It is **economical**.  
It contains no **water** on which **freight** has to be paid.  
It does not **freeze** in winter or **leak** in summer.  
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It reduces **foam** to a minimum.  
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It is the **Best Size** in the World.

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**RADIUM ENAMEL**

# Editorial

Vol. LIII., No. 12. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1911

FORTIETH YEAR.

## Needed Reforms

While reports from the various paper distributing centres are more or less gratifying as to the volume of current business, yet no little dissatisfaction is expressed at the prices at which a greater part of the goods are being sold. It would seem that competition between jobbers has of late been especially keen, and price cutting has resulted, so far beyond the range of business sense as to become positively alarming. Particularly has this been the case in New York, where it is claimed that business has been conducted on a scale which, if all reports be true, must mean actual loss to the parties involved, and which if continued must lead eventually to bankruptcy in individual cases.

It is hardly necessary to say that a reckless bidding for orders for the mere sake of moving stock, or of preventing a competitor from obtaining trade at fair compensation, is nothing short of pernicious. It is the worst kind of business. It means that the dealer expends capital and labor for no return. He had much better put up his shutters and turn to some other occupation for a livelihood.

The excuse for cutting prices is often advanced, that it pays to make allowances to secure an account, and in some instances there may be some reason in the plea. But as a matter of fact these new accounts are nearly always too dearly bought. The buyer knows what he is about; he understands the market, sizes up the various houses, provides himself with cash and goes shopping whenever at stated periods he finds himself in need of goods. An account such as he might establish is oftentimes worse than undesirable; it is seldom or never permanent, so that there is little hope of making up on a future purchase what has been lost in the securing of the first order.

But everyone in the trade is or should be fully alive to the evils of price cutting. It is not necessary to point out the evils, but rather to devise a remedy. The law of the land prohibits the dealers from entering upon an agreement as to prices, and without such an understanding the establishment of a fair remunerative and universal price would seem practically impossible of accomplishment.

The trouble is there are too many jobbers, and among them will always be found a price cutter who not only sacrifices his own gains but makes it impossible for anyone else to do a profitable business.

If this danger of price cutting, with its train of failures and bad debts, is to be averted, the initial move must be made by the mills. Manufacturers are not allowed to combine in the establishment of values, but there is nothing to prevent the individual from fixing the price at which his product must be sold, and if he finds a jobber is selling his goods at a figure below his ideas of sound business economy he is at perfect liberty to decline to

sell him at all, and if he does not refuse, he merely invites a bad debt.

Many of the mills are already alive to the situation, and it has been pretty clearly intimated in certain quarters that if certain jobbers do not cease the practice of price cutting the manufacturers will refuse to do further business with them, even though they may be compelled to establish selling agencies of their own. It is to be hoped for the sake of all concerned that such a course will be unnecessary, but it will be a wise move if no other way can be found to steady the market.

The practice of underselling or price cutting has led to another intolerable abuse of business principles, to which reference has been made more than once in these columns. We refer to the custom of short weights and counts, to which custom the mills claim they have been forced to become unwilling parties. There is little doubt that this is true, and it forms a very valid reason why they should take the law into their own hands, as it were, and establish their own distributing agencies if they cannot find jobbers willing to conduct business on honest and profitable lines.

When a man accepts a contract upon unprofitable or losing terms the temptation to cheat will seldom be resisted. In fact, in many instances he never expects to live up to his agreement, and what is stranger, the buyer, who knows that he has undertaken to do something which cannot be done for the money, expects to be cheated to a certain extent, and seldom complains unless the stealing amounts to too much. In pursuance of this custom the standards of weights and counts have been lowered, and the influence upon trade has been demoralizing. There is, for instance, the system of selling by gross weight, whereby the purchaser is made to pay for a worthless container at the price of the contents. So long as the seller can induce the buyer to accept gross weights, or so long as he can take refuge under the plea of "trade custom," he is going to make all he can out of the system by deliberately forcing all the weight possible into the tare. Wrappers are frequently made not so much for strength as for weight, and the same may be said of twine and cordage, and some dealers could tell you, if they would, that the only profit they get out of a sale lies in the dead and uselessly extra weight of these wrappers or containers.

THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, in an article entitled "Net versus Gross Weights and Measures," which appeared in its issue of July 20, dwelt at some length upon the evils of selling by gross weight and of giving short count. There is absolutely no necessity for the practice by either manufacturer or jobber. They would be the gainers, in fact, by a vigorous enforcement of a law which would make the weighing in of the tare a penal offense. The seller is not asked to give his containers away for nothing. As is sometimes done in other trades, he may make a special charge for them, or he may, as he should, add their cost to his cost of production and make his selling price sufficiently high to include them. This is the only fair way to do business, and no honest man would quibble at a law which would make such practice compulsory. If every distributor of paper were made to give correct measure, weight and count, and was not allowed to sell a product below its actual cost to him, plus a reasonable profit, the entire industry would be immensely benefited, and the buyer would be protected to his own great advantage. It is within the power of the mills to bring such a desirable end about, and it is strongly suggested that steps be taken in this

direction. A good Federal law, carefully worded, to apply to interstate commerce, and as rigidly enforced as the Pure Food and Drugs Act, is first needed; after which the several States should adopt it.

### Reciprocity Explanations

We were under the impression that the status of the so called reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada was by this time clearly understood. But it appears from a letter received by THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL from a jobber a few days ago and from other inquiries reaching this office, that we were mistaken, and, though it seems rather late in the day to again enter upon an explanation of conditions which have now existed for nearly two months, we feel it incumbent to offer a reply or a set of replies to the queries. We might add beforehand, however, that if our correspondent and others similarly ignorant had followed the proceedings and read the explanatory articles in THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL since the negotiations were begun last winter, there would be no occasion to ask questions now.

The situation may thus be summarized: The Governments of the United States and Canada having decided that a reciprocal trade arrangement between the two countries would be mutually beneficial, appointed commissioners, who met and arranged details which were finally approved by the respective administrations of the Dominion and the United States. This agreement provided for a mutual customs tariff reduction on a number of food products, raw and manufactured, agricultural implements and a few manufactured articles of general utility, and in the removal of the duty by both countries on live animals, grain, fish, vegetables, seeds and lumber. It was also agreed between the commissioners that pulp and paper (the latter valued at not more than 4 cents per pound) when the product of Canada, and upon which no export tax or other export restrictions were levied, should be admitted free into the United States. It was also agreed at the same time that when the restrictions as to the export of pulp wood imposed by the Canadian provinces should be removed, and when per consequence of this removal the United States had abolished the existing countervailing tax on the pulp and paper made from this wood, then there should be free trade in all lines of paper between the two countries.

Thus was the agreement drawn by the commissioners and approved by the Executives of the United States and Canada. But when the bill was introduced to make the tariff change legal, Congress struck out all reference to pulp and paper from the body of the document and made of them a second section which provided for the free admission of Canadian pulp and paper made from wood upon which there was no export restriction, regardless of any act whatsoever by the Dominion. In other words, the "Reciprocity" bill, as passed by Congress and signed by the President on July 26 last, removed the duty on pulp and paper, the product of Canada (when free from export restrictions), without requiring any compensatory concession. This having been the desire of Congress and the Administration, the tariff change in respect to pulp and paper became operative immediately upon passage of the bill on July 26 last, and since that day this country

has enjoyed the benefit (?) of free wood pulp and news print paper, while the Canadian duties on all American products have remained as heretofore. So far as concerns the customs duties on pulp and paper, the result of the Canadian elections today (Thursday, September 21) will have no effect except that it may happen that if the Dominion rejects the reciprocal agreement, the other nations may object to what would undoubtedly be a breach of the favored nation treaties, in that the United States had given Canada something for nothing and so discriminated against them. It might in this way happen that Congress would be forced to abrogate the act of July 26, or place all nations on the same footing as Canada in respect to pulp and paper.

### To Make a Ton of Paper

Hardy S. Ferguson, consulting engineer, 200 Fifth avenue, New York, estimates the amount of wood required to make one ton of newspaper as follows:

#### ASSUMPTIONS.

1. One cord of wood will yield 1 ton air dry ground wood pulp.
2. Two cords of wood will yield 1 ton air dry sulphite pulp.
3. In the paper mill 2 per cent. of the sulphite is wasted.
4. In the paper mill 8 per cent. of the ground wood is wasted.
  - (a) Paper containing 25 per cent. sulphite—  
1 ton paper requires  $25/98 \times 2 + 75/92 \times 1 = 1.32$  cords.
  - (b) Paper containing  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. sulphite—  
1 ton paper requires  $22.5/98 \times 2 + 77.5/98 \times 1 = 1.30$  cords.
  - (c) Paper containing 20 per cent. sulphite—  
1 ton paper requires  $20/98 \times 2 + 80/98 \times 1 = 1.28$  cords.

### Hearing on October 8

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1911.—The case of the King Paper Company against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company et al. has been assigned for hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission before Chief Examiner Brown in Chicago on October 9. A. F. T.

Reporting on the trade of Rouen, France, the British consul states that during 1910, 51,505 tons of cut wood for making pulp were imported, as against 91,937 tons in 1909, a decrease of 40,432 tons in 1910.

## EDWIN BUTTERWORTH & CO.

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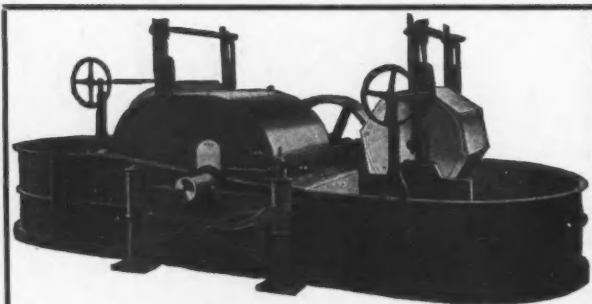
## WATERBURY FELTS AND JACKETS

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TO ANYTHING PRODUCED IN  
THIS COUNTRY OR ABROAD.



Improved Dayton Beaters, Built By  
**THE DAYTON GLOBE IRON WORKS CO.**  
DAYTON, OHIO

### THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CO.

#### Advantages of an Industrial Location

This line extends from the coal fields of Pennsylvania to connections with all the great railroads of Canada and the Eastern trunk lines; provides a fast freight service to the East, West, North and South, and parallels the Hudson River, also the new two-thousand ton barge canal now being built by the State.

An establishment located in this territory receives the benefit of cheap fuel, electric power and low freight rates, made by water competition. The Industrial Department will aid in the establishment of industries, develop side track questions and give complete information.

Albany, N. Y.

**IRA H. SHOEMAKER**

Industrial Agent

### FRANKLIN PAPER CO., HOLYOKE MASS.

Manufacturers of

INDEX BRISTOLS, WHITE BRISTOL BLANKS,  
ETC.

## The October Number of The American Printer



of course gives an interesting and authoritative illustrated account of the conventions at Denver, and other organization news of importance—

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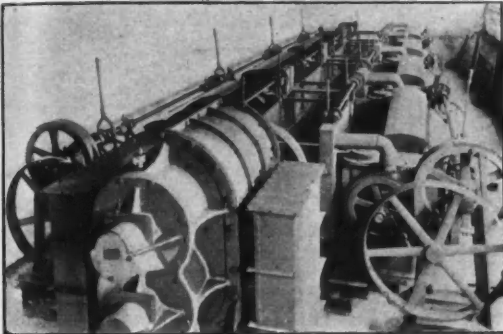
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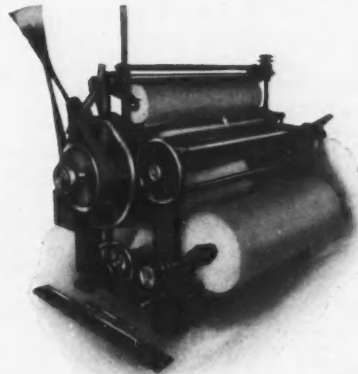
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NEW YORK

### LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY NOW READY

Lockwood's Directory for 1912 is now ready for distribution, the printers having finished their annual task this week. The book this year is about twenty pages larger than heretofore, which testifies to the fact that the directory keeps pace with the growth of the industry and can be relied on to record all the changes that have taken place within the past twelve months. In the shape of new material the year has been prolific, otherwise the additional twenty pages would not have been necessary.

Because of the disturbance in the industry caused by the reciprocity agitation public attention has been centred in the paper business as never before. And with the changes in the tariff on pulp and paper brought about by the action of Congress the conviction has been general that many of our American mills would be seriously handicapped by the competition of the new Canadian manufacturing companies that have been incorporated to take advantage of the changed conditions. The list of these projected mills, as is well known, is a long one, and much fear has been expressed lest considerable damage might ensue to the paper and pulp mills on this side of the border. The interest created by this fear has been the chief topic of discussion in the trade for the past year.

While all kinds of guesses have been made as to the outcome of the new competition, it is now possible to get the exact facts in regard to these projected mills. This information is all to be had in Lockwood's Directory for 1912. The mills that are now under construction have been included in the regular mill section of the book, and these have contributed in part to the enlargement of that section to the extent of four pages. As there is an average of five mill reports to a page of the directory the increase in the number of mills can be approximated easily. In a separate list, entitled "Projected Mills," will be found the names of the new incorporated companies that are likely to begin construction work as soon as the results of the reciprocity campaign in Canada, which closes today (Thursday), are known. Should the action of the Canadians be in favor of reciprocity a number of these enterprises will, no doubt, be started at once.

The value of the mill information referred to above can be best appreciated by the distributors of paper, who are always on the alert for new sources of supply. The new mills built within the United States since last summer, together with the numerous changes in the character of the product of the older ones, render the Classified List of Mill Products in the new book of great interest to wideawake dealers and converters.

Besides the enlargement of the mill section the other departments of the book have also been increased in size to include the mass of new data that has accumulated since the 1911 book left the press a year ago. As a sample of this increase we can cite the swelling of the List of Watermarks and Brands by eleven pages over the 1911 list. These additional pages make this section the largest and most complete record of such marks and trade titles that we have ever printed.

The list of paper dealers in the 1912 book shows some growth, but is particularly noteworthy for the record it contains of the changes that have taken place within the year. This information is of special value to the paper manufacturers, as it serves as a guide to them in seeking outlets for their products. Converters of paper throughout the country will also want to keep posted on their sources of supply, the dealers being the ones they look to for their raw material.

On the other hand, manufacturers and distributors of paper and boards are naturally interested in the lists of converters, wherein their old and prospective customers are to be found. These are all in Lockwood's Directory for 1912. By a hasty glance at the Table of Contents the locations of the bag, box, envelope, pad, tablet and other converters can be easily found.

In the 1912 Directory will also be found a full list of all the Rag and Paper Stock Dealers in this country and Canada. All the Wholesale and Retail Stationers on both sides of the border is a big feature of Lockwood's, which aims to include all the concerns in this country and Canada which either make, distribute or convert paper. There are many other lists in the book, all of which are of interest to some section of the industry.

As Lockwood's is now in its thirty-seventh year it needs no words of recommendation, its long years of usefulness being its own recommendation. Those who have not already sent in their orders should do so at once, and thus benefit by the revised data contained therein. The price of this standard book of reference is \$3. Orders should be addressed to the Lockwood Trade Journal Company, 150 Nassau street, New York.

### The Status of Reciprocity?

NEW YORK, September 18, 1911.

Editor *The Paper Trade Journal*:

Considerable doubt exists among the trade as to the reciprocity status. Some claim that paper and pulp can now be imported free from Canada, and others that there can be no interchange of free commodities until the Canadian Parliament accepts the agreement. Which is right? And how does the situation stand?

A JOBBER.

[An answer to the above queries will be found in the editorial columns of this issue.—EDITOR.]

### La Papeterie Special Number

The June number of this well-known French trade paper is indeed a special number in every sense of the word, and a remarkable achievement of the publishers and printers. It comprises not less than 268 pages; is printed in several colors on art printing paper (dull finish), and bound in a white cover containing a reproduction of a picture showing the classical old tub paper manufacture in 1698.

The introductory article is written by a paper manufacturer, A. Failliot, who is also a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. After a humorous review of times gone by, he draws a picture of the present conditions, in which he also gives the latest statistics covering the French paper industry.

Among the many other interesting articles we mention the following: A new theory of resin sizing; the determination of the percentage of ashes; the conical rag engine in France, in which a style of construction is described that has found many adherents in France; the simple and quick determination of colors in paper; machines for making paper in sheets; the steam turbine and its application in paper factories; in the lands of the wood pulp; an illustrated description of the wood pulp countries, Sweden, Norway and Finland; the drive on paper machines; the microscopical determination of the percentage of resin in cellulose, in which Messrs. Argy and Lhomme give their experiences in determining the percentage of resin in cellulose according to Dr. Klemm. The text comprises, all told, seventy-two pages. No less abundant and interesting are the display advertisements which alternate with the articles.

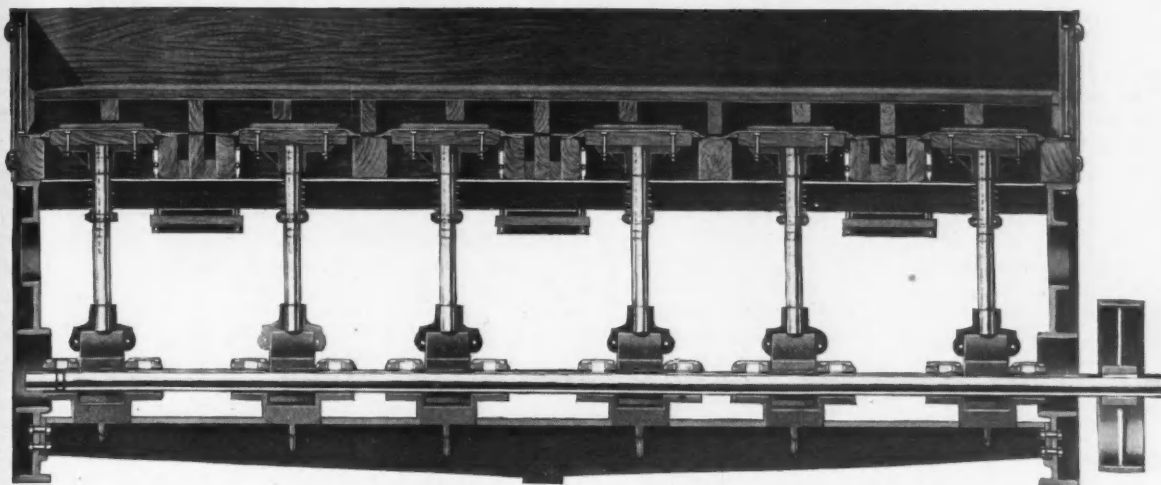
A number of domestic and foreign firms describe to the readers their works and products pictorially and otherwise. A number of factory plans and machinery drawings are also added. The advertisements are distributed throughout the issue, but an index makes it easy to find any one concern, and makes the issue valuable for reference purposes.

### Manufacture of Paper in Greece

The new paper factory in Oroviās, on the island of Evvia, has been finished, and operations will be begun very shortly. The superintendent of the plant is a German.



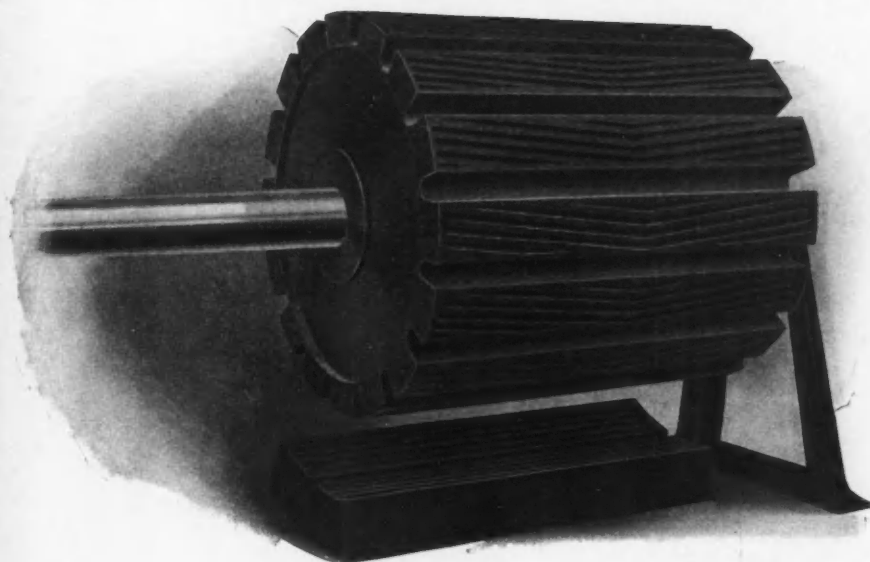
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LATEST  
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LESS POWER  
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FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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## Questions and Answers

### A DEPARTMENT FOR PRACTICAL MEN

Ask in Your Own Way What You Want to Know and Help Others by Replying to Their Questions

#### Difference Between Saturated and Superheated Steam

QUESTION No. 905:

What is the difference between saturated steam and superheated steam? Is there any advantage in using superheated steam in place of saturated steam?

ANSWER (continued from September 14):

The economy obtained from engines working with the superheated steam is derived from the large volume of steam and the removal of initial condensation. The steam consumption of single cylinder condensing engines using saturated steam at a pressure of 90 to 100 pounds per square inch will be 19 to 25 pounds of steam per indicated horse power per hour. As the difference between the admission and the exhaust steam is very great there is much waste by initial condensation, therefore this type of engine especially favors the use of superheated steam. With the same engine using superheated steam the consumption has been lowered to from 13½ to 15 pounds per indicated horse power. Non-condensing single cylinder engines decrease the consumption to from 15 to 18 pounds per indicated horse power, which is about the same consumption as an average compound condensing engine with saturated steam. The compound non-condensing gives a consumption of from 14 to 16 pounds of steam per indicated horse power hour. The compound condensing engine is the most economical.

Superheated steam engines use on an average 30 to 40 per cent. less steam than saturated steam engines of the same type, therefore boilers can be made 30 per cent. smaller, and the difference in price will nearly cover the cost of the superheater. For the same steam consumption the superheated steam engine is cheaper, as it may be worked at a lower boiler pressure, and instead of a compound engine with saturated steam a single cylinder engine with superheated steam may be used, giving the same or better results than the former.

Practically the only question to be settled is the degree of superheat, which depends largely upon local circumstances and the construction of the engine.

For ordinary conditions it is not best to use steam superheated more than 135° at 150 pound gauge pressure. This corresponds to a temperature of 500°. Although some benefits may be derived from the use of a much higher degree of superheat, such a condition would necessarily mean specially constructed steam valves and pistons, which would cause a greater outlay in expense than the slight gain in economy. Partial benefits from superheated steam can be derived from the use of several devices. For instance, the high pressure cylinder is sometimes jacketed, through which the superheated steam passes on its way to the throttle, and in this way initial condensation is largely prevented; but because of the radiation from the outside of the jacket, little more than dry steam is furnished to the engine, and so some of the benefit is lost; but the benefit of using superheated steam in this way is marked.

When saturated steam is used the condensation is re-evaporated by heat from the steam jackets. On the other hand, when superheated steam is used, there is such a surplus of heat in the steam at the beginning of the stroke that at the end of the stroke the temperature has fallen to a point slightly below that of condensation, thereby reducing very largely the condensation in the cylinder. In general the duty of the pumps can be increased from 10

to 40 per cent. by the simple substitution of superheated for saturated steam.

The distrust as to the evil effects of superheated steam is fast disappearing, and the day is not far distant when the majority of engineers will understand superheated steam as well as they now understand saturated steam.

#### Concerning Dynamo Belts

QUESTION No. 906.

Are there any special kinds of belts that should be used in running a dynamo? If there are I wish you would tell me what they are and the conditions.

ANSWER:

Dynamo belts should make a straight run through the air and over the pulleys without wobbling; they should maintain an even and perfect contact with that part of the pulley with which they come in contact. In order to do this they should be kept soft, pliable and have no abrasions or rough places—the belts should be first class—as near perfection as possible—for they must do their work so the light burns without flicker. When belt fasteners give way there is too much strain upon the belt. The greatest amount of slack in a belt is found when it leaves the driving pulley, hence the tightener should be near the driving pulley, as it takes up the slack, prevents vibration and diminishes strain on belts and bearings. More than 110° of heat is injurious to belts.

The double belt should always run with the splices and not against them. One-quarter turned belts should be made of two ply leather, so as to avoid so much side strain. Slow motion belts should be made of two ply leather, as they receive hard labor and strains.

The electric generators of the alternating system require special belts, as they are run at great velocity. Belts for the alternating system should be endless, perfectly smooth, even in texture and finish. If too much power is added to the sticking or adhesive qualities of a belt the friction will cause loss.

Friction is greatest when pulleys are covered with leather. Friction depends upon pressure, but adhesion depends upon surface contact. For instance, 2 square feet of adhesion will hold twice as much as 1 square foot, hence the more a belt adheres to pulley surface without straining, through too much tightening, the better the driving power. Wet days produce slipping, because the leather absorbs the dampness.

A leather covered pulley will produce more resistance than polished or rough iron ones. A good belt dressing makes a smooth resisting surface, and as it contains no oils, which create a slippery surface to belts, it increases belt adhesion. The friction of leather upon leather is five times greater than leather upon iron.

Moisture and water distend the fibres, change the properties of the tanners' grease and softening compounds. Repeated saturation and drying will soon destroy leather. Leather well filled with tanners' grease or animal oil, if allowed to hang in a warm room for several months without handling, will dry out, become hard, and will readily crack.

Many things have been used to make belts stick to pulleys, some of considerable value. A careful study of all the parts that work together is required to get full power of transmission.

Suitable belt dressing will overcome many serious questions that arise, but it must be properly applied.

A running belt is stretched and relaxed at different times, and unless there is perfect elasticity in all its parts there will not be uniform distention. Whatever relieves the strain upon belts prolongs their life. There should be 25 per cent. margin allowed for adhesion before a belt begins to slip.

The adhesion between the surface of belt and pulley must produce more friction than the pull or tension. When great tension or stretching is required it evidences the fact that the belt is not

### The Longest Runs

are always made with the "Hamilton Felt"—absolutely the best results are obtained from its use. No wrinkling, no slack edges, "no blowing"—runs equally well on fast or slow machines. Send us a trial order now, with particulars as to stock used, quality of paper made and speed of machine.

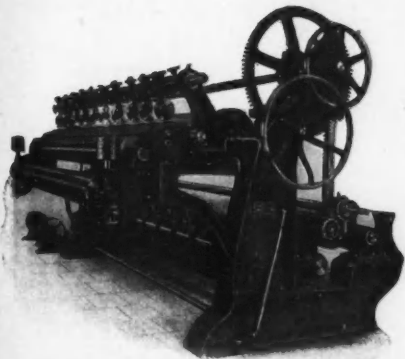
SHULER &  
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Quality Guaranteed  
All you want at the lowest price

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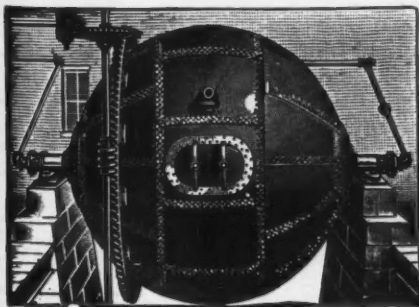
Improved  
**WARREN**  
Patent  
Double  
Drum  
**WINDER**

Built by

TICONDEROGA MACHINE WORKS, TICONDEROGA, N. Y.

### BIGGS BOILER WORKS CO.

AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A. Manufacturers of



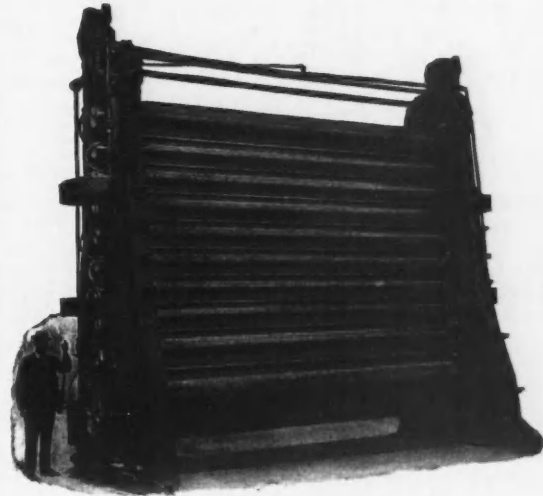
The Biggs  
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ANSONIA, CONN., U. S. A.

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WITH PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFT  
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FINISHING WIRES, CYLINDER COVERS AND WASHER WIRES IN ALL MESHES AND SIZES

For Long Runs  
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THE LINDSAY WIRE WEAVING CO.  
COLLINGSWOOD, OHIO

### Goolds Pumps

FOR EVERY SERVICE

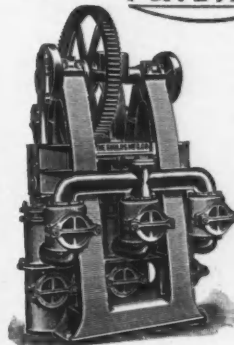


Figure 1128

OUR line of Vacuum Pumps for suction boxes on Paper Machines, Vacuum Pans, Surface Condensers and other duties is most complete. If you have not received our Catalog write us for a copy.

THE GOULDS MFG. COMPANY

55 W. Fall St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

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Branches in all large cities

properly proportioned, or that it is oil soaked, and there is too much oil on the pulleys.

An endless belt will always give the best results, as lacing produces a momentary flicker in the lights at each revolution.

#### Use of Kerosene in Boilers

QUESTION No. 907.

Is it a wise thing to use kerosene oil in the boilers? I have read many accounts of the use of kerosene, both pro and con. I wish that some reader who has had experience would tell what he thinks about it.

ANSWER:

Under certain conditions, and with care and judgment, the use of refined petroleum has been found to be of great advantage in removing and preventing scaling in steam boilers.

There is no well authenticated case where a systematic, regular and uniform feed of pure kerosene oil to a steam boiler has failed to operate beneficially upon the scale formation.

The best results are obtained by the use of the oil under the same arrangement that cylinder oil is fed to an engine. The kerosene is sometimes introduced through a one-fourth inch branch to the suction pipe of the feed pump, leading to the vessel containing the oil, so that any quantity, large or small, can be put into the boiler simultaneously with the usual feed. The drawback to this arrangement is that when the feed water heater has to be cleaned a gallon or more of the oil is often lost, which, together with the very unpleasant odor, when used in this manner, tends to condemn its use. But when piped between the boiler and heater these objections cease.

This is nothing more than a storage system with sight feed, by use of which the oil can be fed drop by drop as desired—for each drop of water entering the reservoir a drop of oil is forced down the small one-fourth inch pipe, up the glass tube and on into the boiler.

In piping it is necessary to have the water or larger pipe (one-half inch) attached through the lower plug, and the oil, going through the smaller or one-fourth inch pipe; that is, the oil pipe must under all circumstances be the smaller of the two.

The quantity of oil to be fed to a boiler is very largely to be determined by experiment, commencing with the minimum and increasing the amount as found necessary to keep down the scale formation. The use of two quarts of the oil per week has been found to be sufficient for a boiler 4 feet in diameter and 12 feet long, and three quarts per week on boilers 5 feet in diameter. This quantity may be regarded as the smallest advisable to use, and from that up to one or two gallons per diem in boilers, say, of 125 horse power pushed to their capacity and evaporating water. The result of careful experiments justifies the use of kerosene, the scale being less and a large portion of the boilers showing the clean black steel, in as apparently as good condition as when made. Despite the small quantity of kerosene used in the boilers the odor is perceptible by opening an air valve. When as much as a gallon per week is used, the odor is very strong, but with one-half that amount is hardly perceptible, and only to be noticed when an air valve has been opened a long time. And since commencing to use the oil a much greater deposit of rust scales has been found in the various steam traps, indicating that the oil is also exerting a cleansing influence on the pipes of the whole system.

#### To Test Pulp for Moisture

QUESTION No. 908.

What is the best way to test pulp for moisture when 12 per cent. is allowed? Will you please give an example?

ANSWER:

In testing a delivery of pulp for moisture 3 or 4 per cent. of the pulp should be set aside at the time of delivery for sampling purposes. This pulp, which is set aside should be taken from different parts of the car, that is, a few bundles from the top and scattered.

In the same way some bundles should be taken from the middle and some from the bottom tiers. From these bundles cut small strips 1 inch wide and 3 or 4 inches long; take a few strips from the tops of the bales, a few from the centre and a few from the bottom, and in this way a person is sure to get a good sure average test of car. These pieces should be placed in a well corked glass bottle previously accurately weighed. Then weigh the bottle again with its contents and place in the drying chamber. They should be dried at about 212° Fahr. until the sample ceases to lose weight.

Example: If the weight of the moist pulp was 545 grains and the bone dry pulp 410 grains, the amount of dry pulp containing 12 per cent. moisture would be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{410 \times 100}{100 - 12} = 466 \text{ grains air dry pulp.}$$

The percentage of air dry on original pulp would be  $\frac{466 \times 100}{542}$ , or

85.9 per cent. deducted from 100 per cent., which equals 14.1 per cent. surplus moisture.

#### Pulp From Old Newspapers

QUESTION No. 909.

Would it be possible for you to kindly give me some information as to the present cost of making old newspapers into pulp? I have been working on an invention for taking ink out of old newspapers, but I have information that there are several methods in vogue at the present time. If it is possible for you to let me know the cost to renovate old newspapers into pulp per ton under system in use I should be very much obliged.

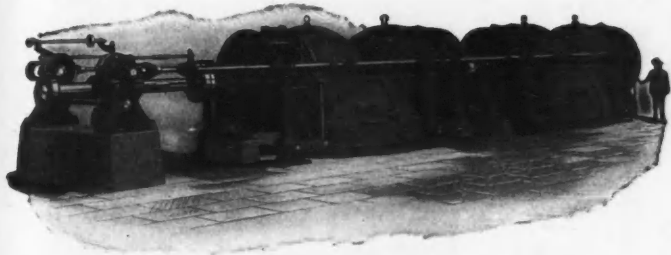
ANSWER:

At the present time the common method used to get the ink out of old papers, books, etc., is to boil them with caustic soda or soda ash, and then washing and bleaching them, as you would ordinary rags. About 6 per cent. soda ash is used, and a steam pressure of from 15 to 20 pounds for ten hours. The washing of such papers should be done carefully, so as not to lose any more than necessary of the very fine fibres contained therein. As to the cost, it costs about \$15 per ton by the above process to convert the old news into pulp. That is counting the cost of your soda ash, the labor and the steam used. It is a hard proposition to figure close, as the cost on this varies to such a degree.

#### Iowa's Water Resources

The Iowa Geological Survey, under the directorship of George F. Kay, of Iowa City, has recently entered into co-operation with the United States Geological Survey for the purpose of studying the flow of the more important rivers in the State. Prior to 1906 a number of stations were maintained by the Federal Survey, but with one exception they were discontinued in that year for lack of funds. Within the past year or two the possibilities of developing water power have aroused interest in Iowa, and the State Survey has been desirous of preparing a report on this subject. Preliminary investigations, however, showed the need for actual records of river discharge before a definite report could be made, and so this has been postponed for some time pending the compilation of stream-flow data. Gauging stations have been established on Iowa River near Iowa Falls, Des Moines River near Fort Dodge, and at Keosauqua, Cedar River at Cedar Rapids, and Wapsipinicon River at Stone City. The last three stations were originally established by the United States Geological Survey prior to 1906, and records of varying length are available for them. The records for the Cedar and Wapsipinicon have been continued uninterruptedly since 1903.

The records of the Iowa rivers will be of value not only in planning for the utilization of water power, but also in devising measures for preventing floods. The river valleys are subject to severe overflow.



## HYDRAULIC Turbines

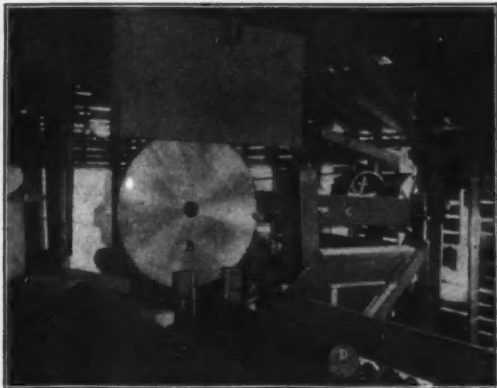
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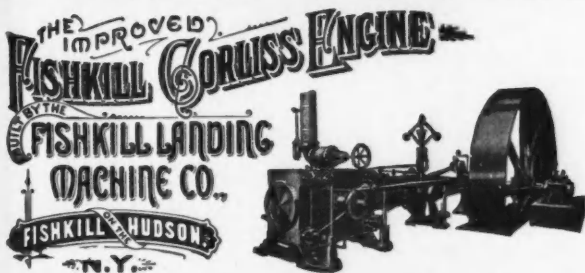
**644 American Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.**  
BRANCH OFFICES: 176 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.



## Wood Mill Equipments

*Steam Splitters, Steam Drag and  
Circular Cut-Off Saws, Steam  
Log Dogs, Band Mills, Conveyors*

**THE M. GARLAND CO., Bay City, Mich., U. S. A.**

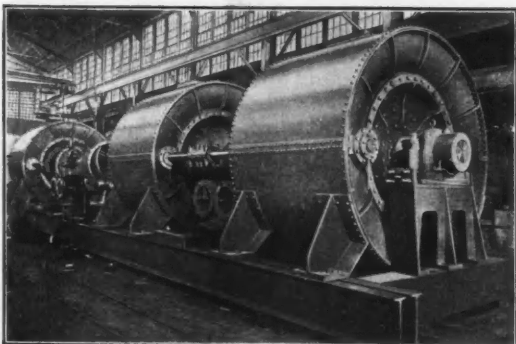


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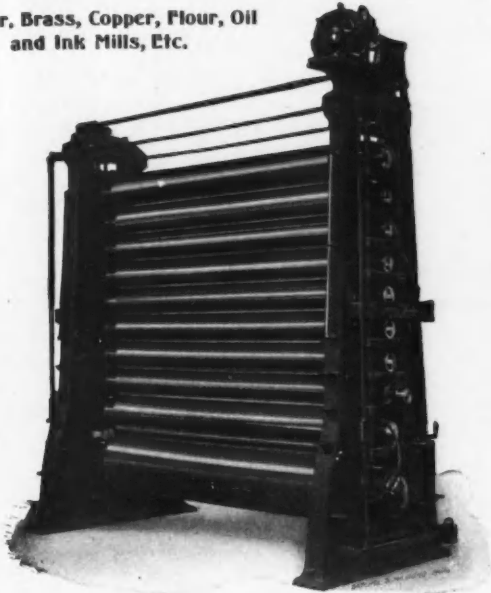
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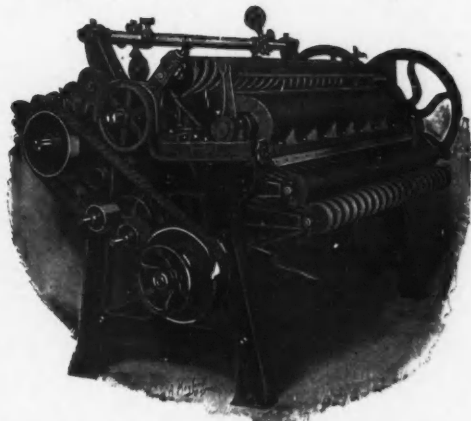
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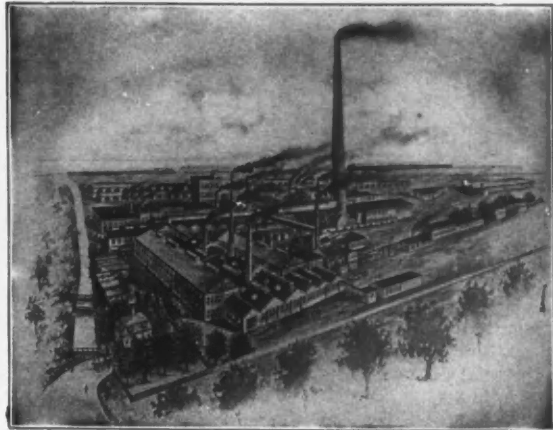


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## Trade Personals

**ATTERBURY.**—H. E. Atterbury, of the firm of Atterbury Brothers, paper stock dealers, 145 Nassau street, left Monday night for a week's trip among the mills in New England.

**BENJAMIN.**—S. B. Benjamin, the hustling representative of Atterbury Brothers, paper stock dealers, 145 Nassau street, returned last Saturday from a two weeks' visit among the mills in Ohio and Michigan. Mr. Benjamin is one of the few paper stock salesmen that does not claim to get all the business, but the results from his last trip would make many of his fellow workers look on with envy, were they made known.

**BENNETT.**—B. W. Bennett, treasurer of the Volney Paper Company, Fulton, N. Y., was in New York on Tuesday of this week, calling on the trade.

**BRAVO.**—Arturo Bravo, the local representative at San Juan, Porto Rico, of several American paper manufacturers, is in New York on his annual visit. Before returning to Porto Rico the early part of October Mr. Bravo will visit several of his connections in the Middle West.

**GILMARTIN.**—John T. Gilmartin, representing the H. S. Crocker Company, paper and stationery dealers, at San Francisco, Cal., was seen in New York a few days ago.

**COYE.**—C. H. Coye, representing C. H. Dexter & Sons, tissue manufacturers, of Windsor Locks, Conn., made the rounds of the New York trade on Tuesday of this week.

**JONES.**—Announcement was received on Monday of this week at the office of the American Writing Paper Company, 41 Park row, of the marriage of Howard Jones to Miss Leah Bissell Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clark, of Denver, Col. The ceremony took place at Denver on September 14. Mr. Jones is a local salesman for the American Writing Paper Company. He left New York on September 2 for the West, and will return shortly with his young bride.

**JUDD.**—A. T. Judd, secretary of the Esleeck Manufacturing Company, of Turners Falls, Mass., made the rounds of the New York trade yesterday.

**MERRIAM.**—G. Frank Merriam, president of the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., was seen among the local trade yesterday.

**HOLBROOK.**—George M. Holbrook, manager of the Beebe & Holbrook Division of the American Writing Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., made the rounds of the New York trade on Tuesday of this week.

**RAYBOLD.**—W. J. Raybold, secretary of the B. D. Rising Paper Company, of Housatonic, Mass., is expected to be in New York today.

**RENNICK.**—Col. M. W. Rennick, of the Advance Bag Company, Middletown, Ohio, attended the meeting of the self-opening bag manufacturers on Tuesday at the Hotel Imperial.

**RIDGEWAY.**—W. C. Ridgeway, secretary of the National Paper Trade Association, at 41 Park Row, returned yesterday from Madison, Conn., where he had been since Thursday with his family.

**ROBBINS.**—Mark T. Robbins, manager of the Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company division of the American Writing Paper Company, at South Lee, Mass., was seen in the local jobbing trade on Tuesday of this week.

**SNEDEKER.**—C. C. Snedeker, representing Hollingsworth & Vose Company, Boston, Mass., spent several days in New York the latter part of last week.

**SULLIVAN.**—Mr. Sullivan, superintendent of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, of South Brewer, Me., was in New York on Tuesday of this week.

**TEMPLE.**—Fred Temple, the hustling representative of the Mer-

rimac Paper Company, of Lawrence, Mass., made a hurried call to the New York trade the middle of last week.

**WEBB.**—G. C. Webb, representing the Battle Island Paper Company, Fulton, N. Y., visited several of the local paper stock dealers on Tuesday of this week.

**WILSON.**—B. W. Wilson, president of the B. W. Wilson Paper Company, of Richmond, Va., was among the visitors to New York this week.

**WLOHAN.**—John T. Wolohan, local salesman for the American Writing Paper Company at 41 Park row, has returned from a two weeks' vacation to northern New York.

**WRIGHT.**—E. E. Wright, president of Miller & Wright, wholesale paper dealers at 65 Duane street, left last Friday, in company with his wife, for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are stopping at the White Sulphur Springs Hotel and will probably be away about three weeks.

### OUT OF TOWN.

**BOYD.**—R. E. Body, representing the Plover Paper Company, Stevens Point, has just returned from an extended trip in the East and South.

**KELLEY.**—John B. Kelley, representing the International Purchasing Company, of Boston, Mass., has returned from a six weeks' trip abroad.

**MORRISON.**—C. J. Morrison, representing Green Bay Barker Company, of Green Bay, Wis., was in Boston during this week renewing old acquaintances while on his way for a trip among the mills of New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada.

**PRATT.**—A. L. Pratt, president of the King Paper Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has returned from an extended trip to Europe.

**ROBERTSON.**—Charles Robertson, formerly with the concern of John Robertson & Sons, of Bellows Falls, Vt., was in Boston during the past week calling on many of his old friends in the trade.

**THOMAS.**—J. E. Thomas, of the Wisconsin Tissue Paper Company, Appleton, has returned from a successful chicken hunting trip on a Wisconsin River.

### Mississippi River Changeable

A series of analyses of the water of the Mississippi River, made by chemists of the United States Geological Survey, reveals the changes in its character at different points. At Minneapolis the water of the Mississippi is very simple in character, being distinguished only by secondary alkalinity, primary salinity, and very low secondary salinity or permanent hardness. At Moline, Ill., permanent hardness appears definitely among the properties of the Mississippi water, although it occupies a very subordinate position. At Chester, Ill., however, the character of the water appears to be greatly changed, for the analyses indicate that the proportion of primary salinity is much increased and the proportion of permanent hardness is more than doubled. This change is due to the highly saline waters received from the Missouri at a point between Quincy and Chester. From Chester to New Orleans the river water appears to undergo no permanent change in general character. Additional contributions of saline waters from the West, received through the Arkansas and Red Rivers, suffice to maintain in the water of the lower Mississippi that high proportion of salinity first derived midway in its course from the Missouri River.

The investigation of the surface waters of the United States by the Geological Survey has accumulated a store of information concerning the amounts of inorganic material contained in the river waters of the country. A part of this information is contained in Bulletin 479, "The Geochemical Interpretation of Water Analyses," by Chase Palmer, just published by the Geological Survey. This bulletin may be obtained on application to the Director of the Survey at Washington, D. C.



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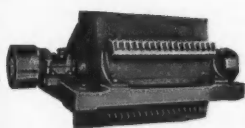
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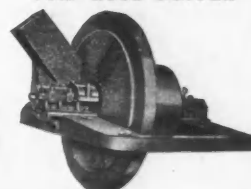
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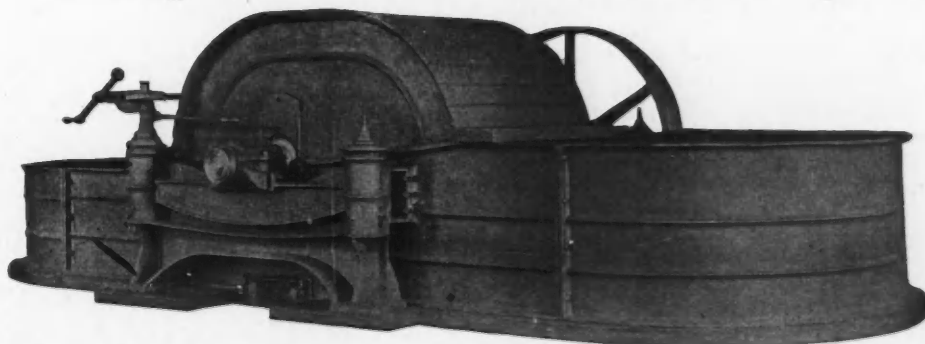


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## RETICULATED-SHEET PACKING MATERIAL

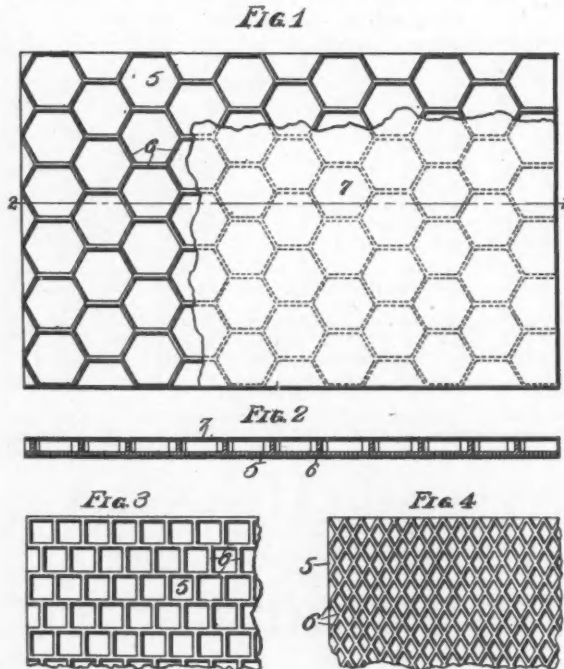
Improvement Designed to Provide a Protective Sheet of Fibrous Substance, Such as Paper, Having on the Surface a Symmetrical Network of Ridges—Illustrated Description by the Inventor

(Reports of all new patents are furnished THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL by Davis & Davis, patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.)

A reticulated sheet packing material has been patented by Marcus A. Brown, of St. Louis, Mo., and assigned to the Brown Paper Box Company. Following is a description of the invention by the patentee:

"My invention relates to an improved reticulated sheet packing material, and has for its object to provide a protective sheet of fibrous material, such as paper, having upon one of its surfaces a symmetrical network of ridges formed integral with the sheet itself.

"In the drawings—Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a device embodying my invention, showing a portion of the covering sheet in place. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same taken on the line



2-2 of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are plan views of modified forms of the device of my invention.

"As shown in the drawings, the device of my invention comprises a foundation sheet 5, upon which the integral reticulated web 6 is formed, its reticulations being symmetrical, and the web being of any desired depth. The flexibility of the sheet of packing material will be governed by the fineness of the reticulated web 6 and the size of its reticulations.

"Over the surface of the web 6 a covering sheet 7 may be used when it is desired to use the material in making containers; by employing a waterproof sheet 7, the material is particularly adaptable for use in making cartons. The sheet 7, however, is not indispensable, as the sheet 5 with its reticulated web 6 forms a packing sheet which may be used either for flat packing or as a protective covering for glass and other fragile structures.

"The material of my invention is also suitable for use as insulating material, and its cellular structure renders it an effective packing for thermal purposes, such as in lining frame building houses, ice boxes, refrigerator cars and the like.

### CLAIMS.

"Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to have secured to me by the grant of letters patent, is:

"1. As a new article of manufacture, a reticulated sheet packing material comprising a foundation sheet and a reticulated symmetrical web upon one of the surfaces of said sheet and integral with said sheet and a waterproof sheet secured to the top of the web, substantially as described.

"2. As a new article of manufacture, a reticulated sheet packing material comprising a foundation sheet of fibrous material and a reticulated symmetrical web of the same material upon one of the surfaces of said sheet and integral with said sheet and a waterproof cover placed on the top of the web, substantially as described.

"3. As a new article of manufacture, a foundation sheet, webs projecting from said foundation sheet at right angles thereto and formed integral therewith; said webs forming cells on the surface of the foundation sheet; and a waterproof covering placed over the top of the cells, substantially as specified."

### Why News Print Tears

The causes responsible for the tearing of paper in newspaper printing have been discussed at great length on various occasions, says the Pulp and Paper Magazine, but no satisfactory solution has been arrived at hitherto. When flat printing two or four page newspapers with solid text forms and comparatively light advertisements on ordinary news printing paper, especially if glazed, it may happen that the sheets are already cracked through the calendering. However, this cracking may happen in various ways. Sometimes more and sometimes less in several reams not a single sheet will be cracked, and yet in the course of the next few hundred runs the trouble will occur without there being any visible reason for it. The paper may be of the same appearance in the reams, the impression may be normal, the column rules have not risen, and yet the sheets will be cracked in the middle through the pressure of the rear half of the printing form. The difficulty is often noticed when the machines, as is often the case in this kind of work, are run quickly. One questioner set the trouble down to the paper and he was probably right in his assumption, for if pine wood pulp is an ingredient in the manufacture it gives the paper, on account of its short fibres, an insufficient felting and makes it brittle, so that it has little resistance. Such paper does not stand the pulling and straining which results from the heavy pressure required for solid newspaper forms. For a long time it was thought in practical circles that the creases which so easily occur when printing bordered forms were due to the air pressure in the hollows of the form, but this cannot be so when the printing cylinder rolls from millimetre to millimetre and thus gives the air plenty of time to escape. The peculiarity of the appearance of this tearing of the sheet is that the crack is always in the middle of the rear half of the sheet, and it is just this peculiarity that proves the tearing to be the result of local pressure, which the paper cannot stand. In most cases the trouble is probably to be attributed to a rather too strong packing of the cylinder, and to unequal closing of the grippers. However, a badly fastened packing and tympan is not without influence on the equal rolling of the cylinder over the form. Owing to too strong packings a shifting of the cylinder on the form occurs, and the grippers only holding the sheet in places, the paper tears, being unable to resist the strain. Where papers are worked which have this tendency to tear, they should be printed with a medium weak packing of the cylinder.

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### The Sizing of Paper With Rosin Compounds

By J. Stewart Remington, Douglas A. Bowack and Percy Davidson, in  
Der Papier-Fabrikant.

The sizing of paper, from the standpoint of the chemist, is a problem which is not uncommonly supposed to be well understood and fully inquired into, but the true state of the matter is that there is as yet insufficient data available of a nature to definitely determine the actual agencies which perform the function of sizing paper, in confirmation of which he it said that the question has but to be raised to at once introduce a variety of argument and diverse opinions.

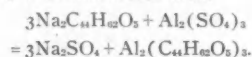
Since the publication of Dr. Wurster's treatise on Rosin-Alum Sizing in 1878 our knowledge of chemistry, relating to paper making, has largely increased, and it is the object of the authors of the present paper to endeavor to summarize the present position of the science, by setting out the results of recent exhaustive researches, in company with a complete criticism of data thereby accumulated, more particularly in connection with the various points concerning rosin sizing, which have long occupied the attention of paper makers and paper mill chemists generally.

In turning to consider the present time work and views of leading chemists dealing with the science of paper making, the question which presents itself at the outset is the selection of a fitting subject material, but it is obvious that in a treatise of this description the essential contents will imply so much of chemistry as is indispensable for the practical investigation, particular stress being laid upon the co-operation of the practical and theoretical issues, which in the past have remained more or less independent one of the other.

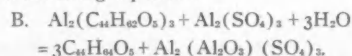
In viewing a scheme of this character it becomes clear that in the theoretical treatment of the chemical processes, which in many ways constitutes the most important part of the problem, the chief considerations are: firstly, the composition and properties of the actual sizing agents—(i.e., the products of interaction between rosin size and alum and auxiliary precipitants); secondly, their relationship to cellulose itself.

The present generally accepted theory of sizing action assumes that on the addition of alum the following reactions take place:

A. Normal action with theoretical alum



Since, however, the quantity used in the mill is much greater than this proportion, the excess is supposed to decompose the neutral resinate of alumina with liberation of the free acid, according to the following equation:



Free resin acid. Basic sulphate of alumina.

To proceed, Dr. Wurster, from the results of his original experimental work, took exception to the then current view (which it may be remarked has till now remained unsettled) that the actual sizing agent is a resinate of alumina, formed as above represented, and asserted that the free rosin acids were the active sizing agents. He drew his conclusions from the results he obtained by extracting rosin sized paper with ether and other solvents, the residue, after evaporation, being almost entirely composed of free rosin acids. He also found the alumina in the paper before and after extraction to be the same in amount.

Again, as recently as February, 1907, in the World's Paper Trade Review, E. F. Moody made the following statement in an article on the same subject: "The free rosin being absolutely insoluble in water is a much better sizing agent than the precipitated and more or less soluble alumina resinate." From a large number of experiments we have found that alumina resinate is very slightly soluble in water at ordinary working temperatures. Mr. Moody further states that "there is no doubt a pound of free rosin is

as effective as 2 pounds of alumina resinate." Our results do not coincide with this.

Thus we reach a fundamental stage in the principles of sizing with rosin soaps. To take the simplest case, what is the best form in which rosin can be applied? One school teaches us that the free rosin is the most valuable constituent of the size—in other words, the more free rosin the size contains the better the results obtained, upon which theory the custom has developed of making sizes very rich in free rosin, sometimes in the form of an emulsion, containing an exceedingly high percentage of finely divided free rosin particles. On the other hand, some well known experts maintain that the alum precipitates the size from its solution, producing a complex mixture consisting of alumina resinate and free rosin emulsion. Again, the use of a considerable excess of alum—often more than four times the necessary quantity—is usually recommended. Beyond this important stage, except for the suggestion that the requisite excess has been determined rather by experience than by theoretical calculations based upon scientific grounds, nothing more appears to be known.

Having duly considered the various aspects of this extremely important inquiry, we next approach the details of our work and conclusions on the subject. Any attempt to investigate this problem by experiments conducted on finished sized paper alone is to endeavor to do, at least at this early stage, what is almost impossible. Consequently, we have divided the work of this investigation into three entirely distinct sections, viz:

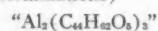
(a) The theory of the constitution and general properties of the active sizing agents.

(b) Their reactions under the influence of varying conditions in the beating engines, more especially with regard to their ultimate sizing efficiency.

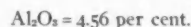
(c) The behavior of cellulose toward such substances, with observations on the deviations from simple additive relations. In the first place, therefore, we will consider the question of the composition and activity of alumina resinate.

In order to isolate the resinates of alumina, the neutral brown size is dissolved in lukewarm water, diluted to a convenient bulk, and the molecular proportions of pure alum, previously dissolved in water, is gradually added to the solution. The compound resinates of aluminate, which soon separate, are collected and rapidly washed with water, until the washings no longer contain salts of sulphuric acid.

The air dried substance has the approximate composition (mean result of twenty-five determinations)



1,000 grammes of anhydrous alumina resinate gave 0.0456 grammes Alumina  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$



The aluminium derivative of abietic acid  $(\text{Al}_2(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5)_3)$  requires  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 4.94$  per cent.

It will be seen from the above results that the figure for the equivalent of alumina in aluminium resinate is rather lower than that which theory requires for aluminium abietate. Although as a general statement " $\text{Al}_2\text{H}_2$ " holds good for aluminium resinate, it must be borne in mind that commercial rosin itself is a mixture of rosin acids and certain other substances, which are not present in constant proportions, and have been found on experiment to possess equivalents varying in a greater degree than what has hitherto been supposed. Consequently, the composition of the mixture of aluminium resinates produced during the reaction with alum and neutral rosin differs with the type of size used.

The anhydrous compound aluminium resinate consists of an amorphous powder; it is of a light buff color, resembling rosin but usually much softer. It dissolves very readily in cold benzene and chloroform, and it is also readily soluble in hot acetic anhydride, but it is only moderately and sometimes partially soluble

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**PAPER**

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in oil of turpentine, petroleum, ether, acetone, ether and alcohol. The solvent effects of the two latter bodies we have dealt with fully later.

The alumina resinate melts at 135-140° C., and yields on ignition a mineral ash consisting of alumina, only traces of foreign bases being present.

We propose to show in the following discussion that the absence of alumina in the "ether extract" of a rosin sized paper is not direct evidence in support of the claims brought forward by the exponents of the "free rosin acid" sizing theory. According to Wurster's well known treatise, to which reference has already been made, it is the free rosin acids which are the effective sizing agents. Wurster's observations with regard to the extraction and composition of the size obtained from paper with various solvents are perfectly true, and have been repeatedly confirmed during the course of this investigation. The conclusions arrived at, however, are not at all in accordance with the outcome of our present and more expanded inquiry. As far as Wurster's experimental determinations go, the conclusions arrived at are natural and in order, but a new factor must now be taken into consideration, which is—that both ether and alcohol readily cause the decomposition of alumina resinate to take place, even in the bone dry condition, the solvent is removing some of the products of dissociation formed during the rearrangement of radicles, which occur during what is known as sizing. Moreover, it is to be remembered that in practice the free rosin already contained in the size used will naturally be found in the contents of the preliminary ethereal extract.

The results of some experimental determinations concerning the action of solvents on anhydrous alumina resinate are given in Table I.

Alumina resinate was shaken up in the cold with excess of ether and allowed to stand off for about half an hour. The filtrate was then decanted off and the residue dried. The filtrate was in turn evaporated to dryness and both extract substances analyzed for alumina.

TABLE I.

Exp. No.	ETHER		ALCOHOL	
	Percentage of Alumina	Percentage of Alumina	Percentage of Alumina	Percentage of Alumina
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> in Residue.	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> in Extract.	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> in Residue.	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> in Extract.
1.....	6.01	1.38	5.40	1.71
2.....	6.51	1.28	6.92	1.52
3.....	6.78	1.25	6.40	1.68
4.....	7.40	1.33	8.72	1.41
5.....	6.66	1.30	6.62	1.51

TABLE II.

Exp. No.	Percentage of		Percentage of Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> in Residue.	Percentage of Ash in Filtrate Extract.
	Residue.	Extract		
1.....	40.10	59.90	10.40	1.20
2.....	39.40	60.60	9.05	0.67
3.....	33.50	66.50	8.41	1.30
4.....	40.00	60.00	7.41	1.01
5.....	34.15	65.85	6.16	1.27
6.....	37.10	62.90	9.22	1.10
7.....	37.35	62.65	8.30	1.41
8.....	30.00	70.00	9.16	1.06
9.....	33.30	66.70	10.64	0.30
10.....	32.00	68.00	8.80	1.10
11.....	30.50	69.50	9.53	1.02
12.....	35.10	64.90	9.02	0.86

The preliminary tests (Table I) led to the quantitative investigation of the amounts in which the two extracts are present, with the results given in Table II.

In dealing with the question of the reaction which really does take place between alums and rosin size, it cannot be denied that much confusion is liable to arise, inasmuch as it is a matter of great significance, and of an intricate and complicated nature, such as is rarely encountered in technical investigation. It has

been found during the course of the present investigation that contrary to the general belief, practically no free rosin acids are liberated during interaction with both neutral and excess of alum; that is, provided that there are no active foreign bodies present, such as other metallic salts, and more especially free acid. The last named is an essential consideration, seeing that many technical difficulties, for instance, the discoloration and the deterioration of the strength of paper, can primarily be traced to the unfavorable conditions under which it was sized. Up to this point we have assumed that all the alumina molecules attaching themselves to rosin acids are held in the ratio of alumina resinate. It is equally conceivable, however, that two units of affinity are united with the rosin acids in some cases, and that the alumina resinates may not only be formulated on the basis of the simplest attachment, but that, in others, where a higher alumina equivalent in proportion to the rosin acids, is contained, a firmer union of these acids with basic alumina is involved. From the results of a large number of experiments conducted on the precipitation of alumina resinate with neutral alum, and also of excess of alum in various proportions, and, further, the influence of acids and alkalis, salts and other alums in these same reactions, we have invariably found that aluminium resinates exist in more than one form or condition, and also in conjunction with celluloid itself; hence the observations which we have advanced above, concerning these precipitated mixtures. Reference has already been made to the condition of the anhydrous alumina resinate which remains when the substance dissolved in ether or alcohol is separated. It is evident that some of the sodium resinates contained in neutral size are too weak to react with equivalent dilute solutions of alum, but certain unstable compounds are formed in the presence of the slightest excess of this precipitant. It is in the capacity of these two kinds of substances for uniting to form an active homogeneous compound, or rather, the opportune and consequent effective transformation of the sodium resinates present into certain modifications of resinous compounds, that the real secret of the efficient and perfect sizing of paper lies.

(To be continued.)

### Light and Paper

Light, it seems, does not merely discolor paper or make it yellow, but, at the same time, without the co-operation of any other agent, affects its solidity.

Experiments have been made which seem to confirm this view. After being kept for a year and three weeks in a vacuum exposed to light a good type of paper (pure rag), the primitive tensile strength of which was 11 kilograms, gave way with a weight of only 9 kilograms, and the coefficient of elongation decreased by two-thirds.

Comparative experiments demonstrated that the spontaneous destruction of paper is much less rapid when under the influence of time alone, being protected against air and light. On the other hand, the action of light is much more intense, and that of air (with the variations of temperature, alternate siccidity and humidity) adds its effect. However, the action of air alone, though not null, seems least important.

Thus light would be the chief cause of the deterioration of paper. But what kind of light? Is it total light or certain rays the mysterious effect of which has not yet been accurately determined? Does ultra-violet play a part, or infra-red? These are problems which it would be interesting, perhaps, to elucidate, by comparing the different sources of light. The result would, possibly, be in favor of acetylene.—World's Paper Trade Review.

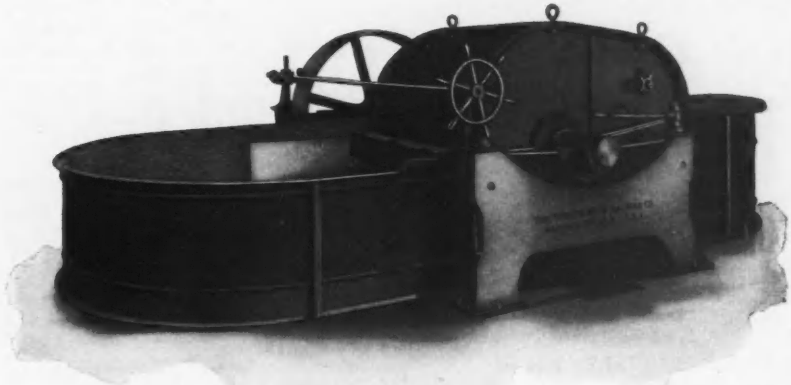
The German consul at Tientsin reports that the Chinese there are getting into the habit of using the better sorts of European-made paper, and that the market for such goods is therefore promising.

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**Mixing Engines**  
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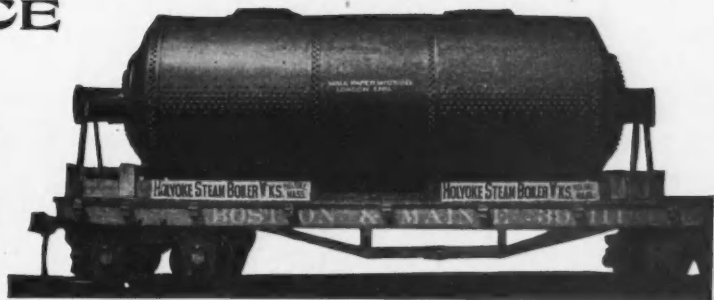
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installed in the paper mills of this country and Canada, some of them in service over forty years and good for many years more, we can talk *Efficiency*—*Durability* and *Economy*, and back them up with the evidence of satisfied users. If you are interested in undisputed facts, drop us a line.

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Manufacturers of Rotary Bleach Boilers—Digesters—Extension Furnaces with Patent Water Circulation Cover

## In Towns

### NEW YORK.

BAIRD.—G. K. Baird, manager of the G. K. Baird Division, American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

BARDEEN.—G. E. Bardeen, vice president Lee Paper Company, Vicksburg, Mich.

CRANE.—W. M. Crane, Jr., of Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass.

KNOWLTON.—G. W. Knowlton, president Knowlton Brothers, Watertown, N. Y.

MILLER.—O. A. Miller, president Central Ohio Paper Company, Columbus, Ohio.

NICHOLS.—H. W. Nichols, secretary Fox Paper Company, Lockland, Ohio.

RAMAGE.—A. P. Ramage, of the Hampton Paper Company, Northampton, Mass.

VEEDER.—G. S. Veeder, representing the Pioneer Paper Company, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WESTON.—Philip Weston, of the Byron Weston Paper Company, Dalton, Mass.

WHITING.—W. F. Whiting, treasurer Whiting Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

WIEHENMAYER.—A. E. Wiehenmayer, of the Kenmore Pulp and Paper Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

### BOSTON.

AYER.—F. R. Ayer, of Eastern Manufacturing Company, South Brewer, Me.

DOLE.—C. T. Dole, sales manager Champion International Company, Lawrence, Mass.

HARRINGTON.—H. L. Harrington, treasurer Berkshire Hills Paper Company, Adams, Mass.

LINTON.—James Linton, of Linton Brothers Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

LOW.—A. N. Low, Jr., of the Falulah Paper Company, Fitchburg, Mass.

MAYO.—A. N. Mayo, president of the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.

POLLOCK.—W. H. Pollock, representing Crane Brothers, Westfield, Mass.

SEILER.—J. L. Seiler, secretary of the Warren Manufacturing Company, New York City.

SMITH.—Wellington Smith, Jr., of the Smith Paper Company, Lee, Mass.

SPAULDING.—R. H. Spaulding, of the J. Spaulding & Sons Company, North Rochester, N. H.

SPAULDING.—H. N. Spaulding, of the J. Spaulding & Sons Company, North Rochester, N. H.

TEMPLE.—Fred Temple, representing the Merrimac Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.

WILCOX.—Isaac Wilcox, representing the Flower City Tissue Mills Company, Rochester, N. Y.

### CHICAGO.

BAUER.—Thomas Bauer, president of the La Fayette Box Board and Paper Company, La Fayette, Ind.

BLANDY.—I. C. Blandy, president of the Blandy Paper Company, Schuylerville, N. Y.

CURTIS.—Warren Curtis, New York City.

FAIRBANKS.—Crawford Fairbanks, of Terre Haute, Ind.

HENCHY.—Henry C. Henchey, assistant manager of the Logan, Swift and Bingham divisions of the United States Envelope Company, Worcester, Mass.

JOHNSON.—Mr. Johnson, representing the National Envelope Company, Waukegan, Ill.

LA BOITEAUX.—C. L. La Boiteaux, president of the C. L. La Boiteaux Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROSS.—Thomas W. Ross, general manager of the Ohio Box Board Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WALKER.—H. L. Walker, representing J. H. Walker, New York City.

WILSON.—F. D. Wilson, general manager of the Alton Box Board and Paper Company, Alton, Ill.

WOOD.—L. H. Wood, president and treasurer of the Illinois Box Board Company, Pekin, Ill.

## Obituary

### John H. Montague

In the death of John H. Montague, which occurred at his residence in Richmond, Va., September 6, 1911, Virginia lost one of her oldest and best beloved citizens. Mr. Montague was in the ninetyeth year of his age. In his earlier life he had been prominent in the paper trade, having been at one time president and chief owner of the Richmond Paper Manufacturing Company, and later president of the Virginia Paper Company. He was largely interested in banking and insurance, being president of the Merchants' and Planters' Bank. He was the oldest member of the Richmond



THE LATE JOHN H. MONTAGUE.

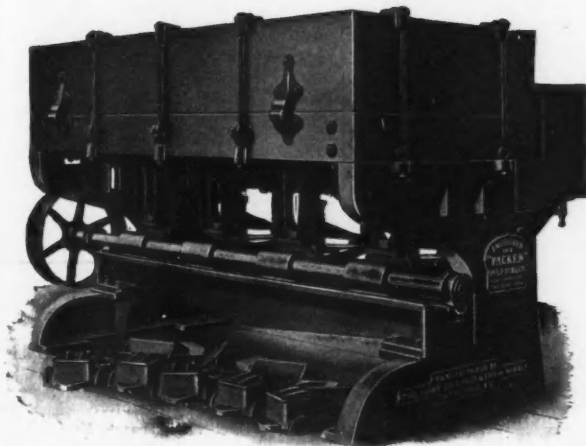
Chamber of Commerce, and its treasurer for thirty-seven years. The chamber passed very complimentary resolutions on his death. It was socially and in the home that Mr. Montague, perhaps, shone at his best. He was a most genial host, a charming raconteur and kindly wit. He possessed a brilliant and cultivated mind, and his bon-mots were handed down from father to son, and repeated in the community. His wit, though quick and incisive as a rapier, was ever kindly, and he often suppressed his almost irresistible humor rather than wound a friend.

"In those good old days," when the gentlemen of his time, gathered about the board, his presence was deemed essential to every feast. The firelight that played upon the polished mahogany and danced and sparkled in the priceless Madeira was no brighter than his wit. He was a courtly gentleman of that old school of whom so few are left, and all who had the privilege are better for having known him.

He left four children, many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Meredith F. Montague, residing in New York, and representing the Standard Paper Manufacturing Company, is his son.



# COMPARE THE OPEN SIDE OF THE PACKER NEW OPEN SIDE SCREEN



The cut shows the OPEN SIDE Screen with Box Caps and Bumper Blocks removed, and Cam Shaft ready to take out sidewise.

with any other and the reason for its unexampled popularity will be clear.

Box caps and bumper blocks may be removed and cam shaft uncoupled and taken out of the Screen instantaneously and without any trouble whatever.

But there are many other exclusive features of The Packer which help to make it the favorite.

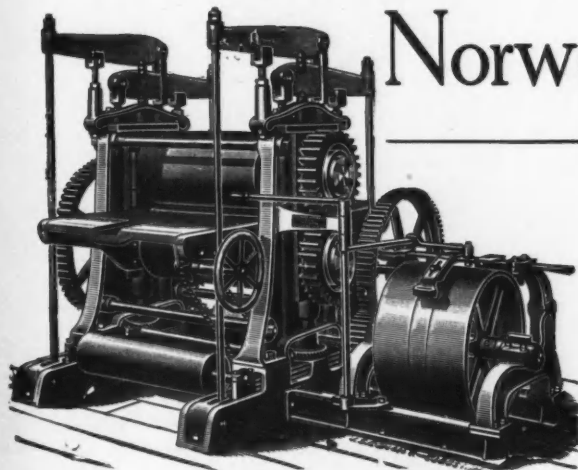
It is made with fewer parts than any other Screen.

The manner of clamping the screen vat to the frame underneath permits of the vat being readily raised for cleaning without taking out any bolts.

An improved spring and lever device in the plunger compels the shoes to run smoothly on the cams.

Since beginning the manufacture of the Packer Open Side Screen in 1907 we have sold 808. Our sales for 1910 up to September 1 are 213 Screens. This shows the wonderful popularity of this Screen among the pulp and paper mills.

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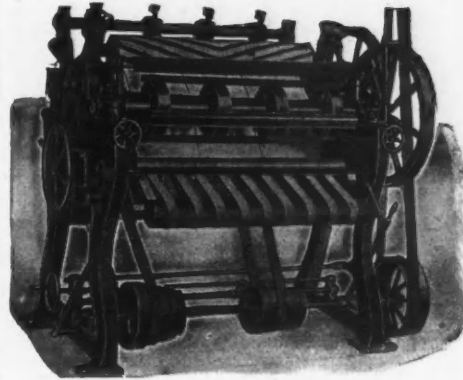
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**POSITION WANTED** by a first class cylinder machine tender; good on all grades; married, strictly temperate; references from present employer. Address Cylinder, care Paper Trade Journal.

**WANTED** to lease or buy mill suitable for making tissue paper. T. A. Cape, 20 Washington st., Media, Pa.

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MIDDLETOWN

OHIO

## GRAND LAKE COMPANY'S RAPID GROWTH

(Continued from page 9.)

business from the lumber camp to the finished bag, due to his many years of theoretical and practical application at Harvard and at the St. Croix Paper Company's plant at Woodland, Me.

The Grand Lake Company is represented in the New England States by Messrs. Stone & Forsyth, Boston, and by the Progressive Paper Products Company, 97 Cedar street, New York City, in several of the Middle Atlantic States.

Mr. Julian Messner, manager of agencies and salesmen, has had much experience in handling men and knowing their true worth. In his capacity of head credit man for the wholesale department of Hackett-Carhart Company, of this city, Mr. Messner has had some little opportunity to judge the latter.

The president and general manager of the Grand Lake Company, Horace B. Liveright, is a new man in the paper business, although it was his long experience as a specialist in lumber and paper mill securities that made him particularly desirable for the position he now holds. As head of the investment firm of Liveright & Co., the present president of the Grand Lake Company was known in financial circles as an able executive, a successful distributor of large industrial issues and an expert on values.

This is what Mr. Liveright had to say to a representative of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL regarding his company and the paper bag business in general:

I am a youngster in the paper bag trade, but, after all, the principles of business are the same whether you have a shoe store or run the Federal Government. Quality and prices commensurate with it, original ideas, fair methods and hustling hard work—these principles properly applied to the economic laws of supply and demand must regulate every enterprise. By working on these lines, the Grand Lake Company is growing more rapidly than we dared to expect. Our goods have given satisfaction and the innovations introduced by our advertising and sales departments are being flatteringly commented upon by many in the trade. I was fortunate in taking charge of the business when prices were lower than the cost of production warranted, and the recent advance, in my opinion, has not only come to stay, but is the forerunner of much better things in the near future. Paper is being applied for new uses every day; paper bags for cooking is now a commercial established factor, and the future looks very rosy.

Mr. Liveright hinted to our representative that he might have something to say shortly regarding a new use to which paper will undoubtedly be put.

## Lubricants

By Dr. H. Schlüter, Berlin-Friedenau.

The essence of lubrication consists in the interposition of a thin layer of the lubricant obviating the direct contact of rubbing surfaces. The friction of the surfaces is substantially replaced by the much smaller friction of the lubricant. The internal friction of the lubricating oil must, therefore, be regarded as one of the most important qualities when selecting the same. As the thickness of the lubricating layer, apart from the pressure and speed, is dependent on the adhering capacity of the oil, and as the latter increases with increasing internal friction, the internal friction of the oil (viscosity, tenacity, degree of liquidity) may be considered as a direct measure of lubricity in view of the useful purpose of the oil. As the internal friction of oils increases with increasing temperature, it is obvious that for lubricating steam cylinders oil must be used which is thick at normal temperatures, while oil which is thin at room temperatures must be employed for lubricating ice-making machines. Fat lubricating oils differ only slightly from each other in viscosity, and it is sufficient to ascertain whether they are pure. Rape oil, in particular, is an excellent lubricating oil and its viscosity varies only slightly with varying temperatures. As Petroff considered the internal fric-

tion of lubricating oils a measure of their lubricity, he based his measurements on the viscosity of rape oil.

The specific weight is of no importance for determining the qualities of oil, but serves for the classification and identification of the different products, especially in the fractional distillation of mineral oils.

The flash point of an oil is that temperature at which the oil gives off so much combustible vapor that it forms on the surface a mixture which explodes when coming in contact with a flame. The flash point gives us some idea especially as to the inflammability of oil; for example, no petroleum may be used in Germany for lighting purposes whose flash point is below 21° C. The simplest method of determining the flash point would be to heat the oil in an open porcelain cup and to hold a burning match close to the surface of the burning oil from time to time until detonation takes place. That degree of heat which at this moment is indicated by a thermometer suspended in the oil is the flash point. All flash point apparatus are constructed on this principle.—Der Papier Fabrikant.

## The Atlas Oil Engine

The Atlas Engine Works, of Indianapolis, Ind., has had a test made of the Atlas oil engine to determine the quantity of fuel used per unit of output, the speed under all conditions of load and the cost of fuel per kilowatt hour delivered to the switchboard. The test was made by C. E. Sargent, M. E., of Chicago, who expressed the following gratifying opinion on the design of the engine:

"Atlas oil engine recently tested at your works, I wish to state the general design is in harmony with the most successful vertical engines extant. While the construction is massive and the parts of great strength, they are not too heavy for the pressures carried, and the proportions are so symmetrical that the whole presents a very attractive appearance. I particularly commend the design for the distribution of metal around the centre line of crankshaft and cylinders, the tie rods for carrying the stresses and strains to the base, the shape of the cylinder head with its ribless construction and location of valves, providing almost an ideal combustion chamber, and the independent cylinder liner.

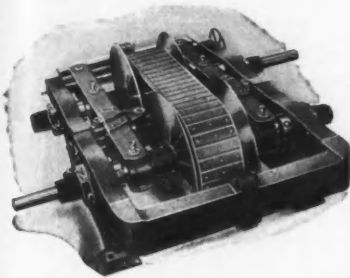
"The fuel valves work efficiently and correctly at all loads. The governor shows regulation not surpassed by the best Corliss engines. The accessibility of the transmitting parts, with resulting ease of inspection and attendance, together with their liberal proportions and the thorough means you have provided for lubricating these parts, make the engine thoroughly dependable for continuous service.

"You are to be complimented on these details of design, which in my opinion will contribute to reliable and efficient operation with minimum attention, and consequent low maintenance cost."

## American Sandpapers in Germany

In spite of the higher price of American sandpapers, there is a fair demand for them in this country, writes Consul General Skinner from Hamburg. Their excellent qualities are appreciated by many manufacturers. The total importations of polishing papers of all classes into Germany amounted to 320 tons in 1910, as against 271 tons in 1909, of which 255.9 tons were received from the United States in 1910 and 211.9 in 1909. Thus it will be seen that American manufacturers have quite a hold upon the German market, notwithstanding that the total German exportations of the same articles amounted to 2,385 tons in 1910 and 2,144 tons in 1909.

The duty upon imported sandpapers is 1 mark (23.8 cents) per 220 pounds. Only high class papers should be offered for sale in this country, and intending exporters should send fairly large samples with their prices to possible buyers.



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It is doing this for your competitor.

Let us show how it will do it for you.

The Ideal Drive for Paper Machines, Cutters, Winders, Re-winders, etc.

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CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, WOLF PATENT CYLINDER MOULD for Wet Machines,  
PULP REDUCERS and WATER SCREENS.

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For **PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE  
and ELECTRICITY**

Most complete line of Recording Instruments in the world.

*Thousands in Daily Service*

**HELP TO MAINTAIN UNIFORM  
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Illustrated Bulletin No. 125, describing the new model of Bristol's Portable Class I Self-Contained Recording Thermometer shown in the accompanying illustration, and other catalogues of Bristol's Recording Instruments, will be mailed upon request.

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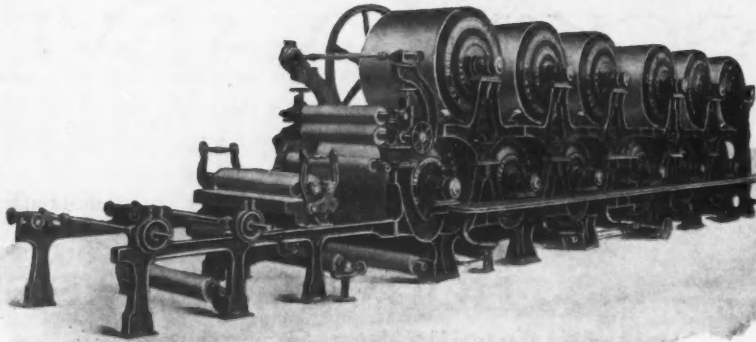
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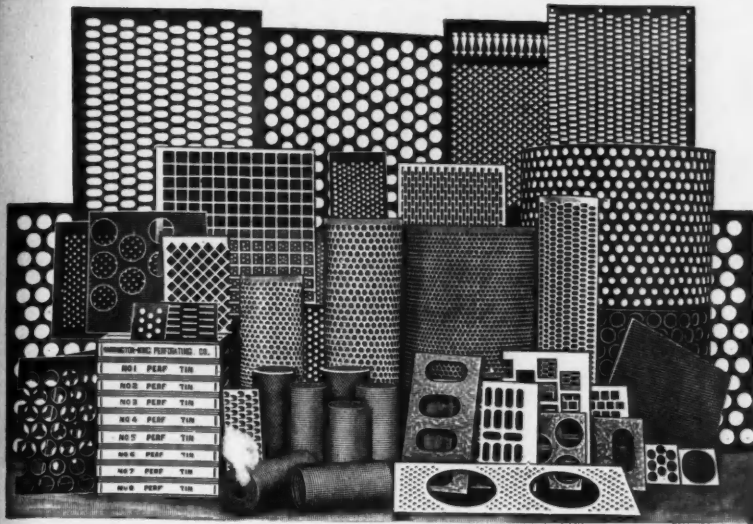
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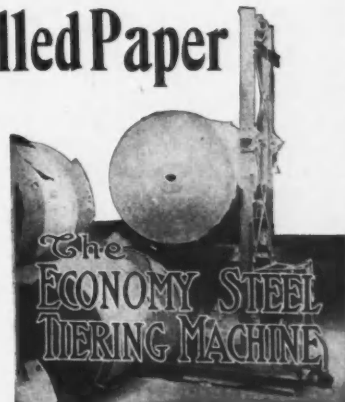
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